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OFFICIAL PAPERS & MESSAGES
AND PROCLAMATIONS OF
HARRY L. DAVIS, GOVERNOR
OF OHIO & & & 1921-1922

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Ohio. Governor, 1921-1923 (Harry L. Davis)

Official Papers
Messages *and* Proclamations

of

Harry L. Davis

Governor of Ohio

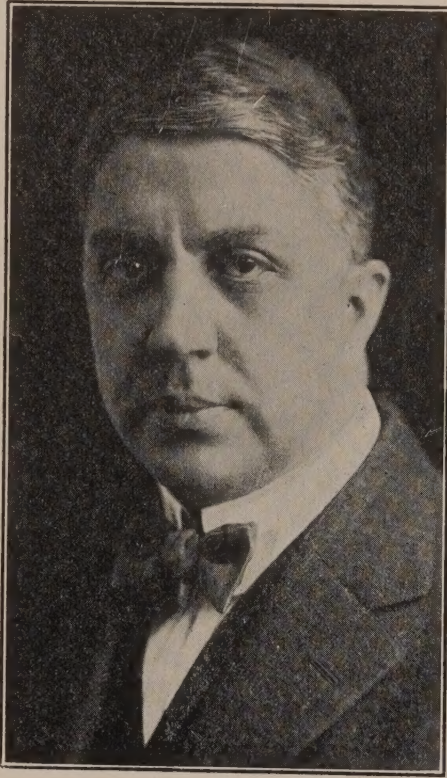
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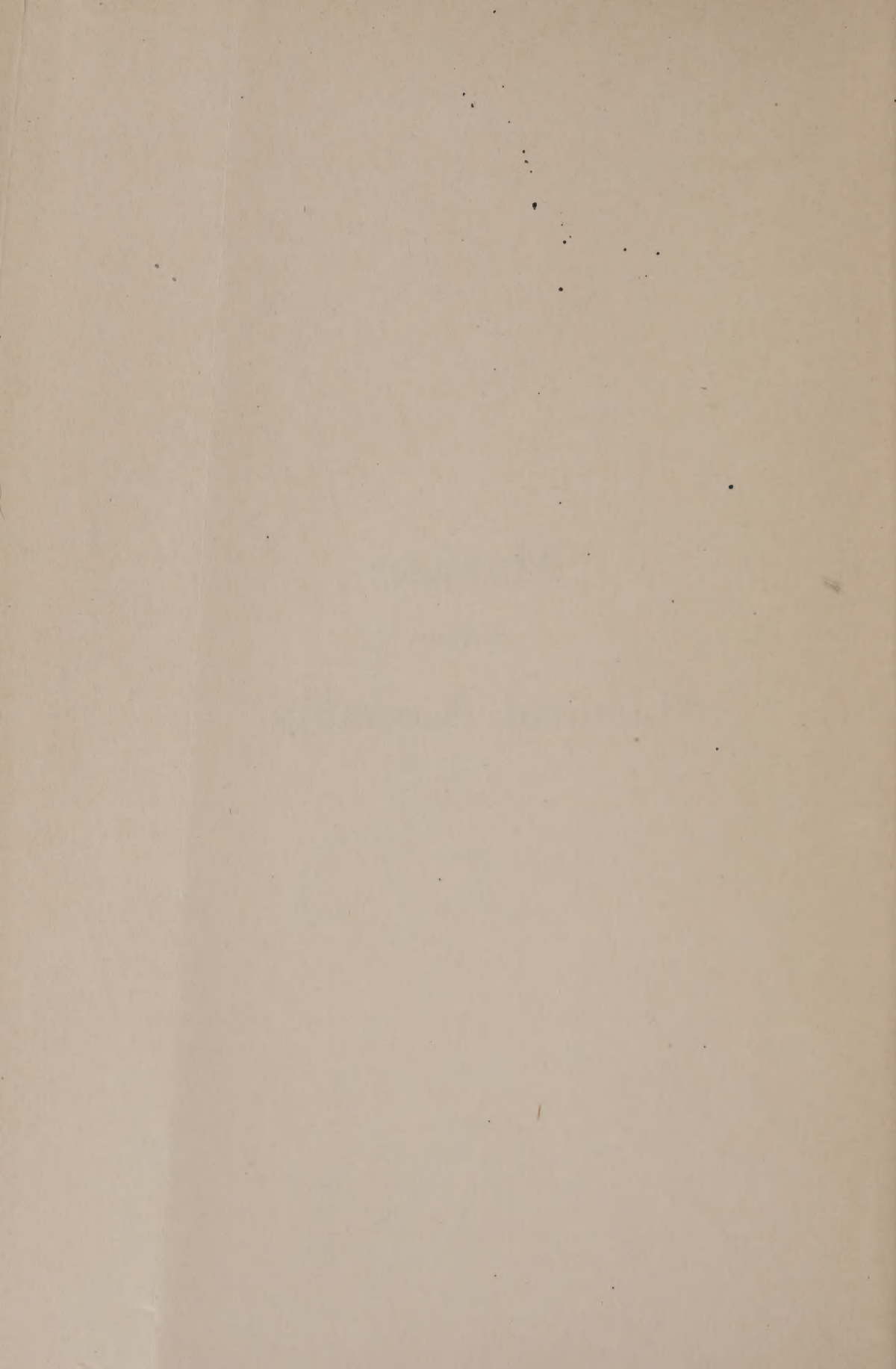
1922

Bound at State Bindery



HARRY L. DAVIS

Messages
to the
General Assembly



Inaugural Message of Harry L. Davis

Governor of the State of Ohio

To the People of the Commonwealth and the 84th
General Assembly, January 10th, 1921

To the People of Ohio and the Members of the General Assembly:

In approaching the public problems which confront the incoming state administration, I do so with the conviction that the closer in touch the people are with its government, the better and more representative will that government be.

It will, therefore, be my purpose while Governor to foster the closest contact between the people of Ohio and the state government, keeping them directly informed so far as possible with the public questions that we must solve. The work of the state government, I believe, can thus be made the real expression of the intelligent will of the people.

With that in mind, instead of following the past custom of sending a separate message to the State Legislature, I have decided on this occasion, to discuss the problems of the state jointly with the people and the members of the General Assembly.

I feel that any man whom the people of our great state choose to the highest post within their gift, is certain to have a deep sense of realization of the responsibility that comes with becoming Governor.

Yet, as I myself stand on the threshold of the State Capitol, about to enter it as Ohio's chief executive, I cannot help but feel that no man ever honored with the Governorship could conceivably have been more deeply sensitive than I, of that responsibility, and at the same time more determined to meet it with the highest degree of public service.

It is with that firm purpose before me—so to conduct the affairs of the state as to assure the maximum benefit to its people—that I enter upon my duties as your Governor. It is a purpose the public has a right to expect.

The trust thus reposed in us calls for our most scrupulous adherence to the pledges on the strength of which we asked for the support of the men and women of Ohio. It calls for

a redemption of those pledges by the adoption of a progressive policy that will assure the most effective performance of the important tasks waiting to be done.

For we will be judged from now upon our work rather than upon our promises, upon our acts rather than our words. Just as our economic conditions today demand a rolling up of our sleeves and a getting down to fundamentals to bring back normal conditions as soon as possible, so our state problems call for a similar attitude. It is a time for more work and less talk.

It is our purpose to conduct the public business as nearly as possible like any successful private business is managed. Such methods and measures as will make for the better performance of the work of the state will be put into operation, regardless of their political effect. The cause of good government can be served best only by serving the people best, that is, by thorough, business-like conduct of the public affairs. Only in the constant pursuit of such a policy can the people's continued confidence in this administration find justification.

CITIZEN CO-OPERATION

In meeting the weighty problems awaiting solution, we hope to have the best minds in the state co-operate with us in working out the methods best suited to the situation. We shall from time to time, as the occasion requires, call upon the foremost authorities in Ohio on financial and other questions to meet and work with us on these public problems.

I feel there is today a public spiritedness and interest in public affairs which should make public officials feel free to call upon any citizen who may be helpful. And all citizens should stand ready to be of such assistance as they may to their state and nation, even though it may involve some personal sacrifice.

In Ohio, I am satisfied, there is no dearth of public-spirited men and women who will respond cheerfully to the state's call for service. The war demonstrated this spirit which, I feel confident, still lives and will continue to live in the hearts of our people.

Through the advantage of such aid, we hope to be able to have Ohio become all that you would have your state be.

LEGISLATIVE CO-OPERATION

The members of the Legislature, individually and collectively, are disposed, I feel convinced, to co-operate with the executive branch in every way possible, toward the enactment of such legislation as is deemed necessary to insure good government. It is only with such cooperation that the best results can be obtained. I feel encouraged in the thought that all will work in harmony—with the sole motive to be helpful in the proper transaction of the state's business.

I strongly believe, judging from the personnel of this General Assembly, that its work of enacting just and helpful legislation will be such as to reflect great credit upon its members and upon the commonwealth.

Upon the shoulders of the Governor and other elective executives—Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Auditor, and State Treasurer—rests the responsibility for the administrative work of the government, including enforcement of law. None will try to shirk any of that responsibility.

In surveying the condition of the state, I am impressed with the extraordinary importance of some of the public problems which we are facing today, and with the urgent necessity of legislation that will aid their speedy and effective solution.

Because of this importance, I ask that the General Assembly give the question of such legislation prompt consideration.

ECONOMY

The heavy financial burden which has been placed upon the people by the war, the effect of which is still reflected in the form of heavy and unprecedented taxation and in the high cost of living generally, demands that all government activities be carried forward with the utmost economy compatible with good government and sound business methods.

I consider this problem among the most important confronting this administration. It calls for serious consideration of every method which will permit the saving of the public funds, and yet will not sacrifice the quality of the public service.

In carrying out such a policy of retrenchment, there will be room only for the highest type of employes, and every attention must be given that none but persons specially qualified for the work they are to perform, will be in the state's service. A large force of employes does not always produce the best results. Frequently a lesser number, but selected with a regard for efficiency and training, will render a vastly higher degree of service.

In some departments, it will be advisable to reduce the number of employes and increase the salaries of the others somewhat in order to make the positions attractive to the type of persons best qualified to occupy them.

One clear source of economy lies in the avoidance of the duplication of effort now apparent in many branches of the government. Much waste of funds is now traceable to this sort of condition. It must be eliminated by combining so far as possible all departments with similar or closely related activities.

All unnecessary commissions should be abolished without delay, and departments generally reorganized with a view to maximum economy and efficiency.

In connection with this subject, I desire to refer to statement of my predecessor that the state's cash balance on June 30, last, was \$9,011,182—emphasizing this as the largest balance at the end of any previous year.

To avoid the possibility of a misunderstanding, I believe it should be explained that this is not a balance that can be used for general state purposes. It should be understood that it consists largely of special fund balances.

Nearly \$8,000,000 of it belongs to the state highway fund and must be spent for state highway purposes. The high condition of this fund is due to the extensive retardation of highway work in recent years.

The only part of the balance quoted by my predecessor that is usable for general state expenses is \$931,063.78—the general fund balance on June 30, 1920. This is the amount to which the general fund has dropped from a balance of \$7,026,301.98, which it contained on December 31, 1912. It shows the crying need for the exercise of the most rigid economy by this government.

TAXATION

The cities of Ohio for years have labored under serious handicaps financially, due chiefly to their rapid growth, the increase generally of the cost of all commodities and labor and the failure of the tax revenue to keep pace with the changed conditions.

On the other hand, the rural communities must not be expected to pay, in increased taxation, any part of the cost of operating the government of the metropolitan centers. It would be highly unjust to the farmer to saddle on him a burden of this kind. No solution of the cities' financial problems is to be considered which would compel the agricultural elements to help support the cities. The principle of the Smith one per cent tax law must continue to safeguard against such a possibility.

An effective solution of the pressing problem of the cities, with the farmer rigidly protected, is to be found, however, through application of the principle of Home Rule in Taxation. Under the application of it, the people of each community have the right to declare by their vote whether, and if so how much, they wish to tax themselves in excess of the Smith law limitation, for the effective maintenance of the various municipal activities.

I earnestly recommend that the establishment of the principle of Home Rule in Taxation be given immediate consideration by the General Assembly, with a view to early enactment of law that will carry it into effect so far as it is now possible under the state constitution.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Of particular urgency at this time in the general public interest is the matter of strict law enforcement to which this administration is pledged and for the fulfillment of which pledge, I consider it essential that further legislation be enacted so that prohibition may be made rigidly effective.

There is now no longer a wet and dry problem. For the people have spoken. They have definitely disposed of that question. It is now the duty of all public officials strictly to carry out the people's mandate by an iron-handed policy in the enforcement of all laws.

A year ago, the 83rd General Assembly enacted House

Bill No. 620, commonly called the Crabbe Act, designed to prohibit the liquor traffic and to provide for the administration and enforcement of such prohibition. This measure was submitted to a referendum of the people last November, was approved by the voters, and is now the law.

This measure leaves the matter of enforcement entirely to local officials in the various communities. I am forced to the conclusion that because of this localization of enforcement, the most effective results are not to be obtained under the law as it now stands. It is certain to lead to a kind of enforcement that will vary in degree and effectiveness in different localities.

With the will of the people with reference to the traffic expressed at the polls, the state government is now looked to for its abolishment. Every possibility of laxity in the liquor law enforcement, whether statewide or locally, must be eliminated.

The accomplishment of this result lies in uniformly strict application of the Crabbe Act in every section. Such uniformity of policy and practice, I believe, can be assured only by placing the task of enforcement directly into the hands of state authorities, through the creation of a state prohibition enforcement staff. Such a working force, co-operating with local and federal authorities in details, will at once assure a systematic carrying out of the provisions of the Crabbe Act the length and breadth of the state, and will give the executive department of the government, bearing the responsibility of enforcement, a direct and definite means with which to discharge it.

I, therefore, urgently recommend that legislation be enacted providing for the establishment, as a part of the administrative machinery of the state government, of a prohibition enforcement bureau coupled with a staff charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of the Crabbe Act.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

The menace to society from indiscriminate discharge of habitual law-breakers demands an attitude of firmness in dealing with prisoners in our penal institutions. Experience of recent years indicates that a large proportion of prisoners who are granted clemency use their regained freedom to

re-embark upon their career of crime. It will be the policy of this administration to halt too free an application of the pardoning power and to restrict the granting of freedom to prisoners, before the expiration of their terms, to the fewest and most clearly meritorious cases.

GOOD ROADS

The condition of Ohio's highway system, and the economic effect which can be directly traced from it upon the farmer, and the consumer of his products, is a subject which deserves and demands our closest attention. Similarly, industry today, through the coming of the automobile truck as a widely used method of transportation, has a vital interest in the good roads problem.

With respect to highway policies pursued heretofore, I am satisfied that the most efficient methods have not been used in the construction of state highways, and consequently, the best results to which the people are entitled, have not been obtained.

This question is closely related to the system of marketing upon which the farmer must rely to find an outlet for his products to the consumer. This system has in great measure broken down, and has resulted in huge quantities of foodstuffs going to waste on the farm, in part because of the inability of the farmer, due to condition of roads, to move and dispose of everything he has produced.

A more effective marketing system is of the most pressing need, and every effort in that direction will receive the aid and encouragement of the state administration. The immediate result of an improvement in the system is bound to be lower prices to the consumer and increased profits to the farmer.

The first essential to a betterment of the marketing system lies in good roads which will form the connecting link between farmer and consumer and eliminate waste of food.

I, therefore, feel that an inquiry should be conducted to determine such plan of highway development as will most effectively serve to improve the marketing system, and that such legislation as will be necessary in that direction be enacted. A program of road construction must be decided on which makes it possible to build and complete main thoroughfares first.

LEGISLATION FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

Enactment of only such legislation, the purpose of which is clearly in the interest of the public generally, should be considered by the legislature. Class legislation or measures in behalf of special interests are to be discouraged in every way possible.

Every effort should be made to stop professional lobbyists' activities. Conversely, it should be of first consideration that the closest touch with the people themselves be established in order that all legislation enacted be a direct reflection of their will.

The public in these times of reconstruction is particularly concerned in the decided increase in unemployment. To cope with this situation, laws should be considered as will tend to encourage so far as possible, the business enterprises of the state, and bring about the earliest return to normal conditions.

BLUE SKY LAWS

The state for some time has been flooded with an avalanche of worthless securities, and of others that are worth a great deal less than they are being represented. These wildcatting operations in stocks of no, or doubtful, value have cost the people of Ohio huge sums in the last few years, and a rich harvest has been reaped at their expense by unscrupulous promoters of such securities.

Whether the cause is to be found in the lack of stringency of the blue sky laws, or in their enforcement, prompt action must be taken for the protection of the public against promoters of fraudulent schemes. If the law is lax there must be teeth put in it. In the matter of enforcement, investigation of proposed stock selling schemes must be made so rigid that none but clearly legitimate and sound enterprises will be able to dispose of their stock to the people of Ohio.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

A great step forward was taken by the last General Assembly in making compulsory the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The protection of the workmen's interests afforded by this law must be still further extended to supply a need, the fulfillment of which is urgent. A

person who is rendered unfit for work by a disease growing directly out of the occupation in which he is engaged, is as much entitled to compensation as is the man who is injured at his work.

The inclusion of occupational diseases as a basis for such compensation under the law, is recommended.

The practical application of the benefits of the act now frequently leads to delays. A person entitled to such benefits is usually in urgent need of them. Every effort must be made to eliminate delays and to make certain of prompt, final disposition of all cases.

AMERICANIZATION

There is a double responsibility we owe with respect to those who come to our state from foreign lands. Our duty to help them is in part to the newcomer and in part to the commonwealth and to the nation.

In dealing with this problem, all action should be with a view to encouraging and helping those of foreign birth, to acquire a thorough knowledge of our institutions, our laws, our language and our history. They should be aided to become real Americans in the briefest time possible.

Large parts of the populations of our big cities are composed of persons of foreign origin. I urge, that adequate provision be made for carrying on such Americanization work on a broad scale, and thus help stamp out Bolshevism and anarchy. As Governor it will be my endeavor to make the state an unhealthy place for bolshevists and anarchists.

EDUCATION

In Ohio State University, the commonwealth has an educational institution which should become the largest and best state university in the United States. This is evidenced by the development of the institution in recent years, and I desire specially to ask the co-operation of the General Assembly in the effort which I propose to make to help Ohio State University attain that goal in the not too far distant future.

Equal attention should be given to the other institutions of education of the State of Ohio, and every effort made so to develop them that their facilities will be constantly improved, and their benefits made available to an ever-increas-

ing number. In that connection, some provisions should be made for library facilities in rural districts where they are now wholly lacking.

PERFORMANCE OF ALL PLEDGES

I specially commend to the consideration of the members of the General Assembly the various pledges embodied in the Republican state platform, and ask their help toward the fullest compliance with them. I deem the performance of these party promises as a solemn duty to which we are pledged, and the performance of which calls for our best efforts.

ADJOURNMENT OF LEGISLATURE

In the interest of economy, and in order that the benefits of the work of this Legislature may be available as soon as possible, I ask that everything be done to hasten the work of this session of the General Assembly, and to allow adjournment at the earliest date.

There appears to have been a feeling on the part of some of the past Legislatures that a record could only be established by the enactment of a multiplicity of laws. I am inclined to the belief that the people have the conviction which I share that enactment of fewer laws, but with a greater consideration of their value in meeting specific problems, would effect an immensely higher record. I wish to urge, therefore, that only such laws be enacted as are required to carry on the work of the state.

Further I request the fullest co-operation of the General Assembly, and of every member personally, in the plans and policies upon which this administration proposes to carry forward its work to the end that there may be a singleness of purpose in the fulfillment of the high duty with which the people of the Commonwealth have honored us.

Our performance of that duty will be approached with the determination, in all official acts, always to reflect the will of the people and carefully to watch their interests. And, finally, for the performance of that duty in the most effective manner, I appeal for the co-operation of the people and humbly invoke the blessing of Divine Providence.

HARRY L. DAVIS,

Governor of Ohio.

Jan. 10, 1921.

Special Message of Harry L. Davis

Governor of the State of Ohio

On the subject of State Taxation, to the 84th General
Assembly, March 15th, 1921

*To the People of Ohio and the Members of the General
Assembly:*

Mindful of the great shortcomings of the taxation system of Ohio in justly and equitably adjusting the heavy tax burden which the people are bearing, I conceive it to be one of the highest and most immediately urgent duties of the state government to spare no effort in meeting that situation promptly and effectively.

I have felt that all possible attention and effort, and the state's most expert knowledge should be centered on this problem, in order that Ohio's taxing difficulties which have now continued for many years, may be solved in a way that will give the people lasting protection from the present evils.

It was with this thought that I appointed a citizen's taxation committee several weeks ago to study this subject and make recommendations. I now have the report of this committee, which I herewith beg formally to transmit to the General Assembly for its information.

WORK AND PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

In appointing the citizen's taxation committee, it was considered that the extraordinary importance of the problem at hand and its direct effect upon the people of the state demanded a study of the subject from the ground up by some of the best and most representative men to be found in the state. I felt they should be men well versed in the fundamental principles of taxation and the Ohio situation and its causes in particular. It was further felt that some of them should represent the important separate elements specially affected by taxation, namely business interests and the agricultural industry, while the others should represent the general public, so that the collective judgment of the committee might as nearly as possible be expressive of all taxpayers' standpoints.

With this thought in mind, the following committee was named:

As Representatives of the Public

W. O. Thompson, President of Ohio State University, Columbus.

O. E. Hawk, President, Ohio Real Estate Boards, Youngstown.

C. J. Neal, Former Finance Director of Cleveland.

As Representatives of Agriculture

L. J. Taber, Grandmaster of the Ohio State Grange.

C. A. Dyer, Secretary of the Ohio Home Protective League.

O. E. Bradfute, President of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.

As Representatives of Business

Fred H. Goff, President of the Cleveland Trust Co.

W. W. Knight, Toledo Real Estate Man.

W. S. Thomas, President, Thomas Manufacturing Co., Springfield.

This committee entered upon their deliberations on February 15th, day and evening sessions being held almost continuously until the completion of their report some days ago.

These men performed this service for the people without cost, freely gave their time and paid their own expense. In the course of their survey of the tax problem, they called in and procured the advice of the leading taxation experts in the state, in order that every view and suggestion for improvement of the present system might be made available and given consideration.

The result of their weeks of study is embodied in the accompanying report.

THE NEED OF TAX REFORM

There has been a conspicuous lack of even an attempt on the part of former state administrations to give the people a system of taxation that would meet the test of the public interest and requirements. It is my urgent desire that the 84th General Assembly make an earnest effort to provide a satisfactory remedy for the difficulties which now attend our tax situation.

The matter of taxes has become a most serious problem about which I believe the people of Ohio are deeply concerned.

One of the chief causes of the existing highly unsatisfactory conditions was the failure, when the Smith one per cent tax law was enacted in 1911, to have at the same time a law passed, more rigidly limiting the creation of public debt in any locality. Because there was not more stringent limitation of debt, various localities have been creating large bonded indebtedness. This compelled them to use funds intended under the Smith law for operating expenses, for the payment of interest and sinking fund charges on such indebtedness. Having thus created a shortage in their operating funds, they had to resort to further borrowing by issuance of short time notes and deficiency bonds. This plunged them still deeper into debt.

Another great cause for the shortage in operating funds was the large increase in cost of all commodities and labor, and the rapid growth of cities, all combining to increase local government cost.

Failure of enforcement of the uniform rule in the constitution has contributed in no small part to the existing situation.

PERMANENT REMEDY NEEDED

This administration has not failed to realize the emergency brought on by these conditions, and the burdensome effects they have had upon the people. But we have also realized that in dealing with them, the mere recourse to stop-gap remedies such as have been resorted to heretofore is merely postponing the ultimate day of reckoning and is simply saddling upon the people a double burden.

Realizing this, this administration has given particular consideration to the subject, with the aim of promoting the establishment of a system of taxation for Ohio that will embody the principle of permanency, and will have the elements of soundness, and justice and fairness to the people.

Continuation of the existing plan would mean, in plain words, our complete forgetfulness and disregard of our responsibilities to posterity, and the passing on to our children as their heritage, of a crushing debt problem.

Only a system is to be considered that will assure a constant adherence to a "pay-as-you-go" policy in government operation, whether state, city, county, or other subdivision, and that will effectually safeguard against the necessity of incurring debt for the ordinary household expenses of government.

These are the thoughts we have in mind in referring to the General Assembly the recommendations of the citizens' taxation committee, for which we ask careful consideration by both Houses. At the same time, we reiterate the importance to the public that legislation be enacted at this session that will meet the problem.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

Special Sessions

Called by

Governor Davis

Call of Special Session on Ex-Service Mens' Adjusted Compensation

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

PROCLAMATION

In pursuance of the power vested in the Governor by the Constitution of the State of Ohio, I, HARRY L. DAVIS, as Governor of said State, do hereby convene the Eighty-fourth General Assembly of Ohio, at the State House, in Columbus, at 10:00 A .M., on Monday, July 17th, for the purpose of considering legislative measures which now imperatively require action.

The provisions of the State Constitution, empowering the Governor to call the Legislature into special session, specify that

“The Governor on extraordinary occasions may convene the General Assembly by proclamation and shall state in the proclamation the purpose for which such special session is called, and no other business shall be transacted at such special session except that named in the proclamation, or in a subsequent proclamation or message to the General Assembly issued by the Governor during the said special session.”

In view of this restrictive provision of matters to be taken up by the General Assembly when in special session, this call is required to set out in specific detail the subjects which may so be considered by the forthcoming session. It is desirable in consequence that there be coupled with the call at the same time, a full recital of the conditions which give rise to the special need for prompt legislative action, together with the recommendations of the Executive Department of government, so that both the people of the state and the members of the General Assembly may at once be fully advised of the facts, and the wishes of the former be reflected in the action of the latter in the forthcoming special session.

The purpose of the extraordinary session will be to have the General Assembly consider:

FIRST: Situation presented by anticipated insufficiency of bonus bond issue to allow payment of all ex-service men's claims.

SECOND: Recess appointments made by the Governor since the proroguing of the General Assembly and awaiting Senate action.

The General Assembly last year enacted a proposed constitutional amendment for submission to the voters, under which authority was given for the issuance of \$25,000,000 of state bonds, to cover payment by the state of Ohio of a bonus to every Ohio ex-service man who served in the World War, on the basis of \$10 a month for each month of such military service. This constitutional amendment was approved by the voters, and the bonds have since been issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Ohio, in whose charge, under the terms of the amendment, the issuance of the bonds and the distribution of the resulting funds to Ohio's world war veterans, was placed.

There was recently brought to my notice possibility that the \$25,000,000 bonus fund so provided might not be sufficient to allow payment by the sinking fund commissioners of every legitimate claim for such adjusted compensation.

Because the consequences of such a possibility would present a problem of such extreme complexity as to involve at least temporary and partial failure of fulfillment of what has become a sacred obligation, and as to amount to direct discrimination against large numbers of those whom we owe eternal gratitude, I asked the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to report to me in definite form whether or not all proper claims could be met from the bonus in order that in the negative case, prompt action might be taken.

I am now in receipt of the Commissioners' report, setting forth that upon investigation, it seems certain that disbursement of the entire \$25,000,000 will still leave unpaid, a large portion of the claims for adjusted compensation.

The unpaid adjusted compensation claims today cannot be looked on in any other light than as clear debts of honor of the state because the people have overwhelmingly ap-

proved them as a whole, and a large proportion of them have already been paid. However, it now appears this debt was underestimated in amount. The proponents of the bonus measure calculated there would be 250,000 claims, at an average of \$100 each. Practical experience of distributing the fund has shown, according to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that the total of claims for bonus participation, will probably not exceed the number so anticipated, but that the average claim has amounted to \$137.50, or nearly 40% greater than the original estimate.

It is due to this miscalculation—an error that it would have been difficult to prevent because of the utter scarcity of data upon which the sponsors might have predicated a more accurate estimate—that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund now face a prospective deficit in the bonus fund, placed by them, at from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

The Commissioners have so far paid out 144,234 adjusted compensation claims aggregating \$19,844,398.61, with 68,883 unpaid claims still on file; between 18,000 and 20,000 such claims not yet presented, and about 12,000 additional claims by heirs at law.

In other words, approximately 60,000 ex-service men legitimately entitled thereto, will not have received the bonus payment when the present fund is exhausted, and will be either denied it or at best have the payment indefinitely delayed, unless legislative action to supply the deficiency is promptly had.

It would be unfair in the extreme to the ex-service men as well as to the public, now that this situation has been discovered, if immediate steps were not taken to make it possible for the people of the state promptly to remedy the condition and make the bonus which they previously authorized, equally available to all originally intended to be entitled to it. It is inconceivable that because of the unfortunate discrepancy in the original measure, thousands of young men should be deprived of this financial recognition while others have received it; or even to have it indefinitely postponed at a time when economic conditions still tend to make its prompt discharge particularly helpful to many of the prospective recipients.

I, therefore, recommend that the General Assembly proceed to act on a proposed further constitutional amendment, to supplement the previous adjusted compensation amendment, to be submitted to the voters at the general election November 7, providing for the issuance and sale of additional bonds sufficient to allow payment of all bonus claims remaining over after the \$25,000,000 fund is exhausted, in an amount not to exceed \$10,000,000. This amount is deemed the extreme maximum that could possibly be required, it being anticipated as reasonably certain that not more than \$8,000,000 will be necessary. However, authorization of the maximum is thought advisable to forestall another possible shortage, but over-issuance is to be safeguarded against strictly, by their sale only in small quantities from time to time as claims filed and approved warrant it.

Since the General Assembly has been in session, the administrative departments of the state government, operative directly under the Governor, have been reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the state administrative code enacted by the Legislature. In carrying out this reorganization—the notable results of which have long since spiked the guns of those who at first were wont to criticise this act, it became necessary to make recess appointments of the heads of the new state departments into which activities were grouped.

It is now generally conceded, on the basis of the first year's practical experience under the new plan of government, that the substantial benefits predicted from it for the commonwealth at the time of its consideration and enactment by the General Assembly, were not overestimated or exaggerated. In fact, in some respects, it has been found that the ultimate advantages claimed for it appear even conservative in the light of what may be expected from it on the basis of the 1921-22 operation.

This is shown not only by an actual decrease in operating expenditures—as distinguished from capital or permanent expenditures—within the eight reorganization departments (as distinguished from state activities not affected by the reorganization)—running into several million dollars, and by increased, more comprehensive and better directed work—but because it has made it possible practically for the first

time to eliminate the periodical evil of large deficiencies incurred by the various state administrations.

Former Governor Cox back in 1914 considered this practice so serious a problem that he felt called upon to refer to it emphatically. He then pointed out its existence for many years, and showed where the administration of Gov. Herrick inherited deficiencies amounting to \$152,404.54; Governors Pattison-Harris, \$304,576.71; Governor Harmon, \$144,530.16, and his own administration at that time, \$313,836.86.

However, the administration of Gov. Willis inherited a deficiency of \$168,062.53; in 1917 again, the General Assembly was required to wipe out a carried-over deficit of \$1,105,063.26; the 83rd General Assembly two years later had to dispose of another accrued deficit totaling \$4,311,457.19, and last year, the present General Assembly was required to pass the customary deficiency appropriation bill, in an aggregate amount of \$2,302,594.13, covering over-expenditures in the preceding two years.

It is now definitely ascertained that because the exact method of control afforded by the reorganization plan has actually prevented an over-expenditure, the successors of the present General Assembly will positively be saved the necessity of making a deficiency appropriation when it meets next January.

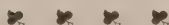
The results thus shown by the reorganization law operation are necessarily due in considerable measure to the able and conscientious direction of the work in their departments, of those appointed by the Governor to the eight places as departmental heads. With the Senate in session, it will therefore, now become its duty to pass on the recess appointments of those departmental directors:

Position	Name	County	Appointed	Term Expires
Director of Finance.	W. Albert Davis.	Lake.	Jan. 1, 1922.	At the pleasure of the Governor
Director of Commerce.	Wm. H. Phipps	Paulding.	June 27, 1921	At the pleasure of the Governor
Director of Public Welfare	H. S. MacAyeal	Summit	June 26, 1921.	At the pleasure of the Governor
Director of Industrial Relations.	Percy Tetlow	Columbiana	June 28, 1921	At the pleasure of the Governor
Director of Health.	Dr. H. H. Snively	Franklin	June 24, 1921.	At the pleasure of the Governor
Director of Agriculture.	Louis J. Taber.	Belmont	June 29, 1921.	At the pleasure of the Governor
It also became necessary, with the senate not in session, to make recess appointments of the following:				
Member of Civil Service Commission	Rollin B. Swisher.	Franklin	Sept. 6, 1921	Aug. 30, 1925
Member of Public Utilities Commission.	Frank B. Maullar	Ross	April 2, 1922	Feb. 1, 1927
Trustee, Bowling Green Normal School.	E. L. Bowsher	Fulton	May 17, 1922	May 17, 1927
Member, State Board of Dental Examiners.	C. H. Burmeister	Hamilton	March 28, 1922	April 6, 1927
do	Leland E. Phelps	Lucas	June 15, 1922	April 6, 1925
Trustee, Kent State Normal School.	Wm. C. Cluff	Portage	Aug. 2, 1921	May 17, 1926
do	W. M. Coursen.	Mahoning	May 2, 1922	May 17, 1927
Member of State Medical Board.	J. G. Blower	Summit	March 28, 1922	Mar. 18, 1929
do	J. F. Whist	Montgomery	May 22, 1922	Mar. 18, 1928
Trustee, Ohio State University	John Kaiser	Washington	May 12, 1922	May 13, 1929
Member, State Board of Optometry	Wm. A. Compton	Meigs	Sept. 8, 1921	Sept. 25, 1926
Member, State Board of Pharmacy	Chas. W. Antony	Stark	April 6, 1922	March 31, 1927
Trustee, Wilberforce University	B. F. McWilliams	Lucas	Aug. 17, 1921	June 30, 1926
Trustee, Miami University	Frank R. Henry	Montgomery	July 2, 1921	March 1, 1930
do	Robert B. Scripps.	Hamilton	Nov. 3, 1921	Feb. 28, 1923
do	Vivian Anderson.	Hamilton	Nov. 3, 1921	Mar. 1, 1926
do	Walter L. Tobey	Butler	Nov. 3, 1921	Mar. 1, 1930
do	Wm. S. Giffen	Butler	Nov. 3, 1921	Mar. 1, 1930
do	Wm. F. Eltzroth	Warren	Nov. 3, 1921	Mar. 1, 1930
do	Lytle S. Evans.	Ross	Nov. 3, 1921	Mar. 1, 1930
do	Dr. J. B. Vail	Allen	Nov. 3, 1921	Mar. 1, 1930
do	Walter H. Coles.	Miami	Nov. 3, 1921	Mar. 1, 1930
do	John W. Peck	Hamilton	Nov. 3, 1921	Mar. 1, 1930
Trustee, Ohio University	Carl D. Sheppard	Summit	June 7, 1922	May 14, 1929
do	David H. Thomas.	Washington	June 7, 1922	May 14, 1928
do	F. W. Bush.	Athens	June 7, 1922	May 14, 1927
do	Chas. W. Cookson	Franklin	June 7, 1922	May 14, 1926
do	Frank Appel.	Scioto	June 7, 1922	May 14, 1925
do	J. G. Collicott	Franklin	June 7, 1922	May 14, 1924
do	Ernest I. Antrim	Van Wert	June 7, 1922	May 14, 1923

All these appointments being subject to confirmation by the Senate, I recommend such confirmatory action by the Upper House of the General Assembly at this time.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed at Columbus, this 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.



Advancement of Time of Special Session Call

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, under date of June Twenty-fourth, a Proclamation was issued by me calling a special session of the Eighty-fourth General Assembly of Ohio for 10:00 A. M., Monday, July 17th, for the purpose in the main, of considering legislation to provide funds to cover a deficiency that has been shown to exist in the amount available for paying the adjusted compensation to Ohio's World War ex-service men, authorized by the people of the state last fall; and

WHEREAS, Such call recommended the enactment by the General Assembly of a proposed constitutional amendment, to be voted on by the people at the general election on November 7th; and

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me by ex-service men that postponement of submission of such constitutional amendment to the electorate till that time would entail hardships upon those ex-service men whose adjusted compensation will be unpaid when the present \$25,000,000 fund is

depleted, and particularly would cause possible suffering among many of the heirs of those of Ohio's men who died in war service; and

WHEREAS, There had been question as to the possibility of submitting such a constitutional amendment at a primary election, and it has now been established that the General Assembly may, if necessary, designate a primary election as a special election for that purpose; and

WHEREAS, By prompt action by the General Assembly, enactment of proper legislation to bring such a proposed constitutional amendment to a popular vote at the primary election on August 8th, and still permit the legally required advertisement of the proposal for five consecutive weeks following such action by the General Assembly;

THEREFORE, By virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution of the State of Ohio, I, Harry L. Davis, as Governor of said State, do hereby amend and change the aforesaid Proclamation of June 24th, advancing the date of the call to the General Assembly, and do hereby convene such 84th General Assembly of Ohio, at the State House, in Columbus, at 10:00 A. M., on Monday, July 3rd;

And I do further recommend that the General Assembly when it so convenes, enact immediately such supplemental legislation for a proposed constitutional amendment to provide the \$10,000,000 additional bonds for the adjusted compensation fund, so that the proposal for such constitutional amendment may be voted on at a special election for which the primary election on August 8th, is to be designated,

And I do hereby further in every other respect embody herein the language of said Proclamation of June 24th, with the exception of the specific changes hereinbefore set forth.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the Great
Seal of the State of Ohio, to be affixed at Co-
lumbus, this Twenty-ninth day of June, in the
year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred
and twenty-two.

[Seal]

(Signed) HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor of Ohio.

Special Message of Harry L. Davis

Governor of the State of Ohio

On the subject of Ex-Service Men's Adjusted Compensation
Fund Deficiency, to the 84th General Assembly,
in Special Session assembled, July 3, 1922

To the Members of the General Assembly:

In official proclamation, calling the 84th General Assembly into special session, I asked consideration of a proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people at the August 8th primaries, to authorize issuance of \$10,000,000 additional Ohio ex-service men's adjusted compensation bonds.

Sunday evening, I was informed by the State Auditor that the establishment of good business methods has created a condition under which an additional bond issue may be avoided.

This new phase of the situation is presented by the discovery that as of July 1, there is in the general revenue fund—the barometer of the state's financial condition—a balance in round figures of \$10,000,000, as compared with a balance around \$900,000 on July 1, two years ago, and that by use of this \$10,000,000 it would be possible to finance the whole of the soldier bonus claims that will be unpaid after the original \$25,000,000 fund authorized last fall by the people, is used up.

The question of the method to be chosen to make this added money available, whether by a further bond issue or through application of the existing state funds now found to be sufficient for the purpose, presents a variety of considerations, each plan having some advantages to recommend it. I have given much thought to the respective merits of each, and believe it will aid to point out some of the arguments that obtain.

With respect to the comparative advisability of not using the general fund balance for the bonus purpose, but adhering rather to the bond issue method utilized for the first \$25,000,000, I am conscious of a possible desirability to have the

public, as a matter of consistency, not deprived of an opportunity to pass on the proposed increase of the fund, even though there can be no doubt beforehand of the favorableness of the public verdict.

Another view of it bears on the present tax burden. It has been our purpose from the start, in advocating the new reorganization system and in putting it into effect, to make its benefits materialize in the shape of substantial reduction in taxation at the earliest possible moment. The tax-payer for some years now has been compelled to carry a back-breaking load. We believe we have succeeded in evolving a condition that will now make it possible to ease that burden considerably. In other words, the approximate \$10,000,000 balance in the general fund has for its logical and intended purpose the cutting down of the taxes.

Besides it may be argued, with an additional \$10,000,000 bond issue, this obligation would be spread over a period of fourteen years—thus reducing to a minimum the immediate effect on the individual, while the use of the general fund balance would prevent its immediate application for tax reduction.

Likewise, the comparative rates of interest on bonds, as compared with funds in bank, are to be considered. It costs the state $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to float a bond issue, while it earns anywhere from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6.47 per cent on its general fund balance. The question may be asked whether it might not be better business in view of this rather to issue new bonds and thus save the difference in return.

On the other hand, it will cost the people several hundred thousand dollars more each year, for fourteen years, simply for interest on a new bond issue.

It is clearly a fortuitous coincidence that the amount in the general fund and the sum needed for completely discharging the state's obligation to its ex-service men, is roughly the same. Doubtless, it would be a particularly happy and appropriate use of this money so placed in the state treasury through new business economies, to let it help pay the financial tribute the people have pledged to their world war veterans.

With this money on hand in a form where it can be diverted to the bonus purpose, it is likely to be considered a

waste of time and money to float an added bond issue—thus increasing the state's indebtedness at a time when it has money lying idle in its treasury ample to cover all needs of the situation. It is to be desired that everything be done to discourage further bond issues.

Besides, thought is to be given to the fact that the use of the general revenue balance would eliminate any delay arising in connection with submission of the project to the voters, the subsequent sale of bonds and other necessary steps, and would allow the commissioners of the sinking fund to proceed at once with the payment of all unpaid bonus claims. Many of the ex-service men or the immediate relatives of those who have died, are as I have reason to believe, also in a position where this money will be of greater help, the quicker it is made available to them.

The foregoing are the chief arguments arising in connection with the two possible modes of procedure. As between them, I must favor the plan not requiring another bond issue, the other course outweighing in advantages that method. Under the circumstances, I recommend to the General Assembly therefore that instead of acting on the financing of the bonus fund deficiency through a further proposed constitutional amendment, it authorize and approve through appropriate legislation, the transfer of the balance in the general revenue fund to the commissioners of the sinking fund, as, when and in the amount found to be necessary to pay every just bonus claim of ex-service men or their heirs-at-law.

Ordinarily, I would be wholly averse to any use of so large an amount of state funds for any purpose, without the electorate expressed specific approval of the step. However, the vote of the people on the bonus question was so nearly unanimous as to constitute a solemn pledge to the ex-soldiers, and as to warrant the assumption now of their approval of the method herein recommended.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

Call of Special Legislative Session on Coal Price Control

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

PROCLAMATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me under the Constitution of the State of Ohio, I, Harry L. Davis, as Governor of said State, do hereby convene the Eighty-fourth General Assembly of Ohio, in extraordinary session, at the State House, in Columbus, at 10:00 A. M., on Monday, September 11th, for the purpose of considering legislative measures which arising conditions render highly exigent to prevent serious jeopardy of the public welfare.

The need for this special session has developed as a result of national industrial controversies whose immediate and after effects have precipitated an emergency which unless suitably dealt with immediately, threatens to plunge the people of the state into a period of soaring prices, artificially and unjustifiably created. It forebodes the certainty, if unchecked, of being soon reflected in public distress and suffering.

Directly, this menacing situation had its inception in the long continued interruption of coal mining which until its resumption recently, vitally curtailed the fuel supply.

Actuated by a noticeable tendency on the part of some of Ohio's coal producers to take advantage of that situation by preparing to raise the price of their product, under circumstances which I believe unwarranted by facts or reason, to a point that would make it utterly unreasonable and prohibitive in cost, our efforts were exercised earnestly to impress upon the producers of coal the unfairness to the public of such a result, and to induce them by a voluntary informal understanding to place a reasonable restraint against such tendency toward exorbitance.

These efforts shattered themselves against insistence by some of the coal producers to exact from the consumer rates

which can be justified only by the argument that people will pay it rather than go without coal. This determination by some, though justly it must be said, they do not express the position of all identified with the coal industry, now makes it imperative that every inherent power of the state be quickly called into action to save its citizens from the grave consequences portended by the fuel problem if allowed to be controlled solely by the extraordinary possibilities offered for big private gain.

The people of Ohio are relying upon those upon whom devolves the official duty of looking out for their collective rights, to protect them against deliberate overcharging for an indispensable necessity of life, such as coal, or against alternative depriving them of coal by any artificially manipulated method.

The fundamental powers of the state are ample to safeguard the public's interest in such an emergency as the present, but legislative means whereby that power can be made practically effective are lacking. It is the supplementation of this absence of legal machinery, and to provide the practical means for prevention of profiteering and assuring an adequate fuel supply to the citizens of our commonwealth until such time as the natural operation of competition coupled with restoration of normal transportation activities, will again in itself re-establish those conditions, that now becomes the important, immediate duty of the Eighty-fourth General Assembly at the special session hereby convoked.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this fifth day of September, in
the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hun-
dred and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

Special Message of Harry L. Davis

Governor of the State of Ohio

To the 84th General Assembly, called into extraordinary session on September 11th, 1922, on the subject of State Regulation of Coal Prices and Coal Distribution.

To the Members of the Eighty-Fourth General Assembly:

Although less than two months have expired since it was necessary for the legislative branch of the state government to hold a special session to deal with an arising urgent public problem, in the short interim, another condition has grown up once more demanding immediate legislative action, in order that otherwise certain infliction upon the people of this commonwealth of gross injustice, severe hardship and even physical suffering may be provided against.

This present emergency affects in vital and far-reaching manner the life of every citizen of Ohio. It has developed from conditions brought on by the recently terminated almost complete suspension of coal mining operations, and is aggravated by the imminence of winter and the heavy need of fuel to replenish depleted reserves, for the requirements of industrial operations and for seasonal use of the domestic consumer.

With the resumption of mining, what must be considered abnormally high coal prices, because the actual cost of production was not considered in their determination, evidenced themselves generally. This skyrocketing tendency of coal prices continues and unless immediately checked, will not only saddle a tremendous direct burden on the ordinary citizen, but will with like effect, reflect itself in the cost to him of every other product into the manufacture of which coal enters.

It would mean that the public would be entirely helpless in the face of an unnatural inflation of prices, economically unwarranted but possible because coal is an absolute necessity of life, because people must buy it to live, and because the arm of the state at the present time, is tied so as to prevent it from taking those steps that are demonstrating

themselves as unavoidably necessary in order to afford the required degree of protection to the public to which it is fundamentally entitled.

When it became apparent that coal interests were charging prices for coal that were not at least on their face, reconcilable with existing production costs plus a reasonable profit, the state administration in co-operation with federal authorities, set out to induce Ohio coal interests to come to a voluntary unofficial agreement of adherence to a fair price to be based on exact production cost rather than upon the doctrine of maximum exaction.

To that end, all Ohio producers of coal, together with coal brokers and retailers, were asked to join in such efforts to help establishment of such a fair and reasonable price basis for Ohio coal. Three bodies of producers declared their inability to participate in the undertaking on the ground they feared such action on their part would be a violation of law. All producers were unready or unwilling to present voluntarily to state authorities cost data on which a fair price to be adhered to by them might be based. Opportunity was offered them to demonstrate existence of any conditions to justify prices in effect, but it was not utilized.

In consequence, we caused to be submitted to them a scale of prices which we had every reason to believe liberal in the extreme, but still considerably lower than those at which coal was offered the public. This range of proposed fair prices was predicated on official coal prices established for Ohio in 1918 by the federal fuel administration on cost figures furnished by Ohio coal producers. These 1918 official prices known as the Garfield prices, which were concurred in by Ohio producers, and continued in effect till 1920, it must be borne in mind, took into consideration every single item of expense entering into coal production, including labor, supplies, general overhead, depreciation and depletion, and sales costs, and in addition left a margin of profit satisfactory to the producer. It is likewise to be noted that at that time, there existed a very acute railroad car shortage and its effect on the cost of mining operations was taken into consideration.

Although since 1918, the sole increase in basic cost of coal production has been that of labor, amounting to 31 per

cent., and averaging 50c a ton, we proposed to the operators voluntary establishment of a price of \$1.40 a ton in excess of the Garfield prices. Our proposal in consequence was a price scale of from \$3.75 to \$4.80 a ton f. o. b. mine in the nine original Ohio fuel administration districts.

The operators however stated their unwillingness to consent to any price of less than a flat \$5.50 a ton, asserting that they had to insist on this increase of more than 100 per cent. in most cases, over the Garfield prices to make up the cost to them of the coal strike, of the existing car shortage and of the refitting of mines following the strike.

The expense of putting mines in shape and that connected with the car shortage was amply provided for in the extra \$1.40 added to the federal fuel prices, especially when it is considered that when the latter were established a car shortage existed that is considered to have been much more severe than the present one. The \$1.40 likewise contemplated a gradual absorption of loss through the strike.

For a proper understanding of the magnitude of this \$5.50 price insisted upon by them, it is only necessary to remember that as late as last March, immediately prior to the strike, Ohio coal was offered for as low as \$1.74 a ton.

No one will contend that coal producing costs since last March have risen enough to warrant an increase from \$1.74 a ton to \$5.50—a difference of \$3.76, or over 300 per cent. The people of Ohio use from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons of Ohio-mined coal each year. An increase of \$3.76 a ton would compel the public to pay about \$100,000,000 additional for their fuel needs. Yet prices today range considerably higher than \$5.50.

We felt compelled to reject the proposal of a so-called "fair price" of \$5.50 and to look to a remedy against the prevailing excessive coal prices which the citizens of Ohio now have to bear, through the only other possible channel—the governmental regulation of those prices upon a reasonable and fair basis that will not only protect the consumer against exploitation but will assure to the coal industry a safe and ample margin of profit.

The extraordinary urgency of such regulation is to be seen in the fact that letters reaching me indicate that some dealers are required to pay as high as \$7.50 a ton for coal at

the mine. Only within the last few days, a dealer in a rural district requiring coal for farmers to run threshing machines, informed me that such a price was demanded of him, which with freight, brokerage and hauling charges and the dealer's own profit, would raise the cost to the farmer to a practically prohibitive point when the price which he will get for his grain is considered.

Just as serious an effect will be felt by the ordinary householder in providing his winter's fuel if the skyward tendency of prices is not checked until such time as a normal balance between supply and demand and competition automatically restores once more a natural reasonable price level.

There is much evidence that excessive prices such as exist now are disturbing factors in our industrial activities, and if nothing more, they tend to increase the cost of products in nearly every line to the user. They have the direct effect of stemming the forward movement of business toward the normal.

Coal price conditions such as those now prevailing constitute an affront to the theory of our government. They challenge our most fundamental principles. They border on the oppressive. They call for the exercise and application of every intrinsic right that is safeguarded through our institutions for the preservation of the public welfare.

Failure on the part of the state government to call into action these essential rights reserved in the people would be a reproach to the commonwealth, jeopardize the public weal and acknowledge the superiority of the will for unfair gain of a few—for this is not the attitude of all coal operators—over the interests of the general public.

Such a condition is inconceivable. The attorney general of Ohio has ruled that there is inherently vested in the state ample power to correct the situation in accordance with the conception of fairness and justice. It is of the utmost importance that this authority be made available and the Governor clothed with power that will allow him to require the establishment of reasonable prices for coal, as being a necessity of life, and the further protection of the public interest through measures that will definitely safeguard an adequate supply of fuel to fill all the needs of our population so long as the present emergency lasts.

In providing this authority, the interests of the coal industry should be zealously guarded. Its members should be provided with every means for adequate recourse against any possible unfair advantage or injustice in the establishment of the fair prices or in any other connection.

I urgently recommend that authority be vested in the Governor to appoint a state fuel administrator, to be paid by the state and removable by the Governor, with power to compel submission by coal operators and dealers of all mining and distributing cost information, and to establish on the basis of such information, subject to the approval of the Governor, official state fair prices of coal at the mine and through dealers. Violation of such prices should subject the violator to criminal prosecution.

However, I urge that on all such prices, the right be reserved to members of the coal industry to appeal therefrom and show cause why such prices would not be fair.

Regulation of prices alone, however, will be only a partial solution of the problem since it will not necessarily guarantee a sufficient supply of coal to the consumers of this state this winter. I, therefore, further recommend that the proposed state fuel administrator, through the Governor, be further empowered in the event the supply of coal available to the public at the fair prices established is inadequate, to seize and operate with provision for proper compensation to their owners, all or any part of the mines in Ohio necessary to supply the fuel needs of the people, subject also to the operator or operators' right of appeal from any such decision.

To aid in this purpose, provision should be made for an adequate rotary fund to pay the mine operating cost, if such operation is resorted to, and such fund to be reimbursed from the sale of fuel.

The present is a temporary emergency and this drastic authority should therefore be limited in time to correspond with its existence. However, the urgency of the situation now is such that the need for prompt action to cope with it is to be emphasized.

Run of mine coal prices now are higher than at any time in Ohio coal mining history, not considering strike periods, except in 1917, our first war year and preceding the establishment of the federal fuel administration.

I am authoritatively advised by representatives of large industrial interests that coal for industrial uses is costing them today 40 per cent more than the highest price ever paid by them before, other than in strike periods.

Coal which the domestic consumer must rely on has risen to similar almost unattainable heights.

A forcing down of these prices to a level that will be equally fair to producer and consumer—and I may say that I believe the prices proposed by us to the operators will prove considerably too high—is to be desired therefore at the earliest possible moment in order that the effect of those now existing may be minimized to the greatest possible extent, and the benefit of cheaper coal quickly extended to every domestic, commercial and industrial consumer.

(Signed) HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor of Ohio.

Proclamations

Issued by

Harry L. Davis

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation on European Relief

"WHEREAS, 3,500,000 children in Central and Eastern Europe today are facing starvation and disease;

AND WHEREAS, these innocent children, unless aid is rushed to them, are certain to die in appalling numbers;

AND WHEREAS, the people of Ohio and those of the United States generally, have ever been the exponents of the principles of humanity, and greater need perhaps never existed for the prompt and practical exercise of those principles;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of the State of Ohio, believing that this is an opportunity for all of us to show our gratitude that our own boys and girls have been saved the terrible ravages to which the children in these European countries are now exposed, hereby urge upon all the people, communities and organizations in the Commonwealth, to give generously their moral and financial cooperation to the movement now under way to save the lives of these children by assuring them food and medical attention until the next harvest:

AND I FURTHER ASK THAT IN EACH COMMUNITY WITHIN THE STATE, ONE DAY BE SET ASIDE, TO BE DEVOTED WHOLLY TO THE TASK OF BRINGING SUCCOR TO THESE UNFORTUNATE CHILDREN BY DONATIONS WHICH SHOULD BE SENT TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE EUROPEAN RELIEF COUNCIL,——.

I further appeal to all able to do so to give further aid to this cause by giving extensive publicity to this proclamation, in order that the widest response to the call for aid may be secured."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
in the city of Columbus, this twenty-seventh
day of January, in the year of our Lord, one
thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

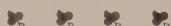
HARRY L. DAVIS,

By the Governor:

Governor.

HARVEY C. SMITH,

Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation on Unemployment Relief

“WHEREAS, We conceive it as one of the most sacred responsibilities devolving upon those in whose hands are placed the reins of government, to promote the utmost prosperity and happiness of the people and to demonstrate always a solicitous regard for their general welfare.

AND WHEREAS, realizing that duty and recognizing that economic developments have led to a passing condition of wide unemployment, affecting according to reports, hundreds of thousands of persons and resulting in much suffering;

And impressed with the necessity of averting further suffering on account of such unemployment, which affects not only the men out of work, but their mothers, wives and children;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of the State of Ohio, earnestly call upon the public authorities in the commonwealth, and upon the heads of private enterprises, as a temporary measure of relief of such condition of unemployment, to proceed now so far as possible with all such necessary repairs and upkeep work as will not interfere with main operations from which an early return to conditions of normal prosperity is confidently to be expected;

AND AS A FURTHER AID IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY, I ask that all owners of homes and other buildings begin as quickly as can be, with spring cleaning,

making of general repairs and such other work as will tend to give temporary employment, and help to tide the unemployed and their families over the situation now prevailing.

I further appeal to all able to do so to give further aid to this cause by giving extensive publicity to this proclamation, in order that the widest response to the call for aid may be secured."

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
in the City of Columbus, this nineteenth day
of March, in the year of our Lord, one thou-
sand nine hundred and twenty-one.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Actors' Benefit Proclamation

WHEREAS, vaudeville theaters throughout the country have agreed to set aside the total receipts from performances to be held Friday afternoon, April 8, for the benefit of the organization known as the National Vaudeville Artists—said association being devoted to the furtherance of the welfare and conditions of members of that profession, and for their protection, and their families' in illness and misfortune;

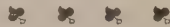
AND WHEREAS, the vaudeville performers rendered notable service to the nation in the crisis of the World War, giving freely of their time, effort and talent and contributing to the cheer and morale of our boys when they were fighting overseas—thereby earning the lasting gratitude of our people;

NOW THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of the State of Ohio, hereby call the attention of the people of the State to the opportunity of expressing to the vaudeville performers, their appreciation by the widest patronage of the

benefit matinee performances so to be held in the vaudeville houses on April 8.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
in the City of Columbus, this fifth day of
April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand
nine hundred and twenty-one.

By the Governor: HARRY L. DAVIS,
HARVEY C. SMITH, Governor.
Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Mothers' Day Proclamation

WHEREAS, it is to the influence, devotion, un-
selfishness and love of mothers that the world owes most of
its good and humane accomplishments, and

WHEREAS, by her nobleness of character she has pre-
served and nurtured the worth-while things of life, and

WHEREAS, we owe her a deep and lasting debt of grati-
tude which can never be repaid.

I, THEREFORE, as Governor of the State of Ohio, pro-
claim Sunday, May the eighth, nineteen hundred and twenty-
one, as Mother's Day and earnestly and respectfully request
observance throughout the State of Ohio, with proper exer-
cises in all churches and in all public places by a general
display of the flag of the United States and by the wearing
of one's mother's favorite flower.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
in the City of Columbus, this thirtieth day of
April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand
nine hundred and twenty-one.

By the Governor: HARRY L. DAVIS,
HARVEY C. SMITH, Governor.
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Flag Day Proclamation

One hundred and forty-four years ago tomorrow, the fathers of this country, struggling for the assertion of fundamental inherent human rights, adopted as a symbol of their purpose a red, white and blue banner, carried out in Stars and Stripes. The Continental Congress, on the eve of the Declaration of Independence, made it the flag of the United Colonies and in the course of events, it became the official emblem of our Republic.

For nearly a century and a half, that flag has been the foremost symbol not only of a free nation, but of a nation of free people. In the course of time, during which it has ever signified the firm and fearless champion and protector of human rights and liberty, it has become the symbolic hope and beacon light of a struggle-weary world.

Our Flag today more than ever has justified the faith of our fathers in their conception of man's right to liberty, justice and happiness.

In special honor, therefore, of the Flag Day Anniversary, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of the State of Ohio, ask that the special significance of the event be observed throughout the Commonwealth; that the Flag itself be displayed prominently; that altogether, the activities of the day be made such as to reflect the ideals and institutions of our country, and so as to express the respect and honor in which the Flag and the principles symbolized by it, are held.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our
Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
one.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Constitution Day Proclamation

On September 17, one hundred and thirty-four years ago, the makers of our country completed the task of establishing a constitution for the new nation which a year before had been dedicated to the cause of liberty.

The day has since been set aside for special observance each year as "Constitution Day," and it is well worth while for us to pause a brief spell on the anniversary of this momentous occasion in American history, to refresh in ourselves the great principles upon which the fathers founded this nation. It is an occasion on which the attention of our youth may well be centered upon the ideals and institutions embodied in our Constitution that have made this Nation the torch-bearer of human freedom;

I, Harry L. Davis, as Governor of the State of Ohio, therefore ask the patriotic organizations of Ohio to join for special community-wide observance of September 17th, as Constitution Day, and direct that in all schools exercises be conducted on that day to commemorate adoption of the Constitution and impress its significance upon the future citizens—that love of country, allegiance to the Flag and Constitution and obedience to the laws may be perpetuated in them.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
this eighteenth day of August in the year of
our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and
twenty-one.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation to Promote National
Victory Memorial

WHEREAS, the George Washington Memorial Association has undertaken the task of erecting a National Victory Memorial Building at Washington to be emblematic of the Nation's lasting tribute and gratitude to our heroes of the World War; and

WHEREAS, Congress has approved the purpose of the organization and has set aside a site for the proposed memorial structure; and

WHEREAS, the organization has begun movements in several states in furtherance of this project and plans to carry on a similar movement all next month in Ohio;

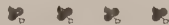
NOW, THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of Ohio, hereby urge that throughout the state, service star flags for Ohio's 215,427 World War Soldiers be displayed during October, in token of Ohio's participation in the National Victory Memorial Building movement.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Ohio this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

By the Governor:

HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Fire Prevention Proclamation

The increasing and needless destruction of our country's resources by preventable fire is a challenge to our future prosperity. In spite of our costly experiences of ruinous conflagrations during the past half-century and our present great need of conservation, the burning up of our created

wealth, with attendant heavy loss of life, goes on apparently unchecked.

Over \$1,416,000,000 of our resources were destroyed by fire in the five years from 1915 to 1919 inclusive. Excepting for the year of the San Francisco catastrophe, 1920 witnessed the greatest year's loss we have ever suffered, with a total of \$500,000,000. The losses in our own state during the above five-year period were \$46,809,680. But greater than this penalty that each of us pays to CARELESSNESS and IGNORANCE is the loss of human lives. Approximately 15,000 persons, mostly women and children, are burned to death in the United States each year, and a still larger number are seriously injured.

Last year in Ohio 355 persons were burned to death and 573 were crippled or blinded by fire. Ohio's property loss for the year 1920 amounted to \$14,000,000.

The prevention of this sinful waste is unquestionably one of the high duties of citizenship. It affects the welfare of each one of us and the future greatness of America.

THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of the State of Ohio, by the authority in me vested, do designate and proclaim

OCTOBER 9th, 1921,

as

FIRE PREVENTION DAY

and I urge every citizen of this state to take an active part in making this day and period of practical value to that end. I trust that the proper public departments, in cooperation with chambers of commerce and other organizations may plan such instructive and educational exercises as shall impress the public mind with the purpose of this day's observances. I ask that our churches, through their pulpits and Sunday Schools, shall help to spread this doctrine of carefulness. I urge the promotion in our schools of systematic instruction in fire prevention, constant observance of the ordinary precautions that safeguard us from fire, and orderliness in home and community.

Only by a public awakening to the ever-present fire peril and a knowledge of the means to avert it, can we prevent this calamitous wastage.

May every citizen of our state join in fixed purpose to make this October 9th—fiftieth anniversary of the great Chicago fire—the beginning of new and better economic era for our country.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed in the City of Columbus, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-one.

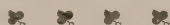
HARRY L. DAVIS,

By the Governor:

Governor.

HARVEY C. SMITH,

Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Armistice Day Proclamation

Through all the centuries of the world's existence, war, more than any other cause, has hindered the cause of human progress, brought greater unhappiness and suffering and fostered national selfishness and hatreds hardly reconcilable with the ideals of a sincere religious spirit and of a sound civilization.

Recognizing this, the United States is calling together the nations for a conference for the purpose of discussing a general concurrent limitation by them of their armaments, as the initial step in a movement which it is hoped may lead to complete disarmament and the entire abolition of war for all time.

This conference has been called appropriately to convene on the third anniversary of the armistice which ended the most destructive and disastrous conflict of all times.

The last war demonstrated the utter failure of previous efforts calculated to promote the cause of peaceful relations among the nations of the world. The forthcoming conference beginning on Armistice Day, raises in the breast of humankind a new ray of hope that at last the hour may be

at hand when a deathblow may be struck at all armed conflict.

The interest of the United States in this conference is the establishment of conditions that will permanently safeguard the peace of all the world, and there is every reason to believe that any arrangement which would require our nation to reduce its defensive armaments sooner than or disproportionately to other nations, would precipitate rather than prevent warfare.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, as Governor of the State of Ohio, urge that on Sunday, November 6, all religious congregations in the state emphasize in their services, by sermon and prayer, the commonwealth's hope for realization by the International Conference on Limitation of Armament, of its purpose of paving the way toward permanent world peace;

And I further ask that on November 11, all the churches in the state be kept open for prayer, and that wherever possible, union services be held in memory of our soldier dead and of Armistice Day, as well as to invoke the blessing of the Divine Providence upon the work of International Conference at Washington; to the end that its deliberations may result in a permanent guarantee that none of our sons may ever again be called to shed their blood in war.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this third day of November in
the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hun-
dred and twenty-one.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

True to the custom hallowed in the traditions of the fathers of our land, the American people once each year, when the soil has yielded of its bounty, pause to give voice to the gratitude for the blessings which the Creator has bestowed upon them.

Founded in the deeply-rooted religious spirit of the early pioneers, and perpetuated in reverence and in the fullness of appreciation of a nation, Thanksgiving Day has developed as a distinctly American institution.

This year, the day brings with it thoughts of much that has emphasized the advantages of living under our democracy. These benefits for which we must be ever duly grateful, are not only those arising from the freedom of our institutions but are also of a material nature. Our unequalled opportunities, our higher standards of living, our unrivaled resources, when compared with those of the people in other countries, all are causes for thankfulness.

We are passing through a period which while coupled with hardships, bids fair to mark the beginning of an era of healthy, lasting prosperity. In these days of preparation for ever increasing activity in the marts of trade and industry, and in season when our hearts are imbued with thankfulness, we should not be unmindful of suffering and privation around us. We should give thought to those less fortunate than ourselves, and ease their lot by kindness of word and helpfulness of action. The true spirit of Thanksgiving can best be exemplified by bringing happiness to those for whom the day would otherwise be one tinged with bleakness and worry.

THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of Ohio, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and under the laws of the state, and in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, do hereby proclaim

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1921, as
THANKSGIVING DAY

and urge that throughout the state, the day be so observed by the people, in their homes, places of worship and in public institutions, in order that gratitude for Divine blessings may be expressed in spiritual devotion and in the spreading of happiness.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this fifteenth day of November
in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine
hundred and twenty-one.

HARRY L. DAVIS,

By the Governor:

Governor.

HARVEY C. SMITH,

Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Accident Prevention Proclamation

A toll of nearly three lives every day is being exacted in Ohio by automobile, street car, railroad and industrial accidents, and through fires.

Accidents from the same causes that do not result fatally but that injure and incapacitate, and frequently cripple for life, run into hundreds of thousands each year in our state.

Those killed in industrial disasters in Ohio in the year ended June 30th, 1921, numbered 740; in automobile accidents, 251; in railroad accidents, 252; in fires, 320 and in street car accidents, 58. Industrial casualties alone in the state during the same period were 156,377.

Authorities on accident prevention work agree that from 75 to 97 per cent of these injuries and deaths are the direct result of negligence and carelessness, are of a preventable nature, and that the sacrifice of life and health involved, and the suffering entailed is wholly needless.

Contemplation of this appalling destruction of human life and health shows the vital importance of the exercise by each of us at all times, of the highest care, in all our pursuits

in which the safety of human life is affected. To emphasize the importance of this need, and to promote an organized national effort to combat the disastrous effect of carelessness, the week of December 4th to December 10th is being set aside throughout the country.

Therefore, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of Ohio, in order that Ohio may do its share to reduce accidents, safeguard the lives and health of our people, and prevent much distress among the dependents of accident victims, do hereby call upon the citizens of the state to join in observance of the week of December 4th to 10th as "National Safety Week;"

And, I urge that during all of said week there be stressed through our schools and through every other available channel, the extreme need for the exercise of vigilant care and precaution on the highways, in factories, in our homes and in every other place where human life may be endangered by the possibility of accidents.

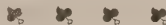
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
in the City of Columbus, this twenty-ninth
day of November, in the year of our Lord, one
thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

HARRY L. DAVIS,

By the Governor:

Governor.

HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation to Help Disabled Soldiers

The disabled American veterans of the World War in various cities in the country will observe next Saturday as "Forget-me-not Day," in furtherance of the purpose of the organization to carry on work of helpfulness in behalf of American ex-service men whom the war has left incapacitated.

The membership of this organization is composed of men injured in American war service and Forget-me-not Day has been arranged by them to afford needed aid to disabled comrades;

THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, as Governor of the State of Ohio, hereby direct the attention of the people of Ohio to this effort by the men who sacrificed their health in the protection of all that we hold dear; and I urge in all communities where the Disabled American Veterans of the World War conduct such campaigns Saturday, that the public interest itself in the purpose of "Forget-me-not Day" and assist in making it successful.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this fourteenth day of December,
in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine
hundred and twenty-one.

HARRY L. DAVIS,

By the Governor:

Governor.

HARVEY C. SMITH,

Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation to Use Ohio Coal and Provide
Work for Suffering Miners

A situation nearing stages of calamity prevails today in the coal mining regions of Ohio. General depression in the coal trade has brought enforced idleness, and with it hardships and privation to many thousands of miners in the state. The condition of large numbers verges on the brink of starvation.

There are 275,000 people in Ohio who are directly dependent upon coal mining for a livelihood. Of the state's eighty-eight counties, there are thirty-one in which coal mining constitutes either the sole industry or one of the main sources of livelihood. In some of these districts coal

miners have not had a day's work for over six months. In that time, the longest period of employment that any miner has enjoyed, has hardly exceeded thirty days.

Unquestionably thousands of them have been kept from actual starvation only by their savings and by some assistance from the United Mine Workers of America.

In the face of the despairing conditions, there is a remarkable spirit of courage evident among these people. They have not appealed for and they do not want charity. They ask only that they be given a chance to fight want through work.

It is certain that unless action is taken promptly to meet this situation, thousands of families will suffer the extremities of destitution before the winter is behind them. Their last hope, that winter would stimulate coal production and thus produce work, has failed to materialize.

The desperately urgent need of action at this time emphasizes that Ohio has the means at hand for immediately meeting the situation by providing work for its miners, and at the same time stimulate and promote the interests of the second greatest industry in the state—that of mining.

Ohio consumes an average annually of 65,000,000 tons of coal. Yet, during 1921 the people of Ohio bought only 31,000,000 tons of this home-produced coal—going outside the state for more than half of their requirements.

If all the coal consumed in Ohio were produced in Ohio, idleness among the miners of the state would vanish overnight.

But Ohio in the center, as it is of the greatest coal consuming and coal producing district in the world and with fuel available that is the equal in quality to any found in surrounding territories, goes to Kentucky, Pennsylvania and West Virginia for a large part of its coal supply.

Ohio coal production in the last thirty years has lagged far behind her neighboring states, it having grown only about one-third to one-fourth as much as these.

There is approximately \$100,000,000 invested in the Ohio coal mining industry. Increase in production would decrease the proportionate overhead expense on each ton of coal, and therefore tend to reduce fuel prices to the consumers.

These economic considerations are of course secondary in the pressing crisis of human suffering, but they go to confirm the necessity for immediate general patronage by the people of Ohio of their home mining industry. The state government has already recognized this and has adopted a policy of using none but Ohio-mined coal for any purpose connected with state operations. Application of a similar policy throughout Ohio is greatly to be desired in the present situation.

THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of Ohio, in order that overwhelming suffering may be averted among the thousands affected by untoward conditions in the mining industry, and in order to aid and encourage this industry—because encouragement of the second-largest industry in the state is bound to affect favorably Ohio's entire economic situation—do hereby respectfully urge and appeal to the people of the state that work thereby be provided for the idle miners of the state;

And in furtherance of this purpose, I do hereby specially request the mayors of cities and heads of other political subdivisions to inaugurate a policy at once of using Ohio coal only for all fuel needs of such public agencies; and to recommend to the public in each locality a similar course;

And I do further urge Chambers of Commerce or similar bodies in all communities to exert every influence and use every means possible to obtain the widest possible immediate patronage of the Ohio coal mining industry by every business and manufacturing interest in such communities.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus this twelfth day of January in
the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hun-
dred and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Lincoln Day Proclamation

Respect for the law is one of the prime prerequisites of good citizenship on which depend the strength and continuity of organized government. The disrespecter of law is a disrespecter of government.

When the eighteenth amendment was enacted to the United States Constitution, and prohibition thereby became the law of the land, it became the duty of every public official to assist in carrying out its purpose, and of the citizenship to observe the new order of conditions.

Ohio is recognized as having led the way in methods of making prohibition effective.

The relation of obedience to the law to the safety of national existence and preservation of our governmental institutions has been compared to the need for faith in God as the foundation for humanity's spiritual life. It was Abraham Lincoln, in whose memory is revered much of the American ideal, who voiced the sacredness to him of law in the plea to "Let reverence for the laws be the political religion of the Nation."

It is fitting that in the memory of Lincoln to whom obedience to the law always was a fetish, we reconsecrate ourselves to an exact observance of the law.

I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of Ohio, therefore do urge that the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln on Sunday, February twelfth, be observed so as to emphasize, in tribute to him, the continuing necessity of general co-operation in the enforcement of law, and I respectfully ask that special observance of the day be held by the citizens and public officials as will best promote furtherance of strict obedience to all laws through joint action and vigilance of all good citizens and officials.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed

at Columbus, this nineteenth day of January
in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine
hundred and twenty-two.

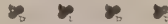
HARRY L. DAVIS,

By the Governor:

Governor.

HARVEY C. SMITH,

Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation in Memory of Dead
World War Heroes

Probably for the last time, next Sunday there will be impressed upon us in so solemnly direct a manner the deathless glory of those who gave for our country, the most precious of all God-given possessions—their lives.

On that day, there will be brought home from overseas, the bodies of fifteen hundred American soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses—the last of those whose final resting place will be on the soil for which they fought and died.

Funeral services which will be held in New York City at that time, are to be commemorative of all whose names are inscribed on the nation's supreme roll of honor—of whom forty-four thousand are now interred on American soil.

In the great solemnity of this occasion, there will be symbolized all of the devout and reverent homage which the nation cherishes for its war dead.

THEREFORE, that the people of Ohio may, in common with those of the other states, join simultaneously in the commemorative exercises, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of Ohio, do hereby set aside April second, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, as Memorial Sunday;

And I do respectfully ask that at two o'clock, Central Standard time, or three o'clock, Eastern Standard time, corresponding to the hour of the funeral ceremonies over the fifteen hundred bodies in New York, bells be tolled for five minutes in all churches in every community in the state, and that this be followed by special services to honor in sacred

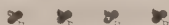
thought the memory of our men and women who made the supreme sacrifice.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this twenty-seventh day of
March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand
nine hundred and twenty-two.

By the Governor:

HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Grant Centennial Proclamation

A century will have elapsed on April 27th, since the birth, in a humble cabin in Clermont County, of Ulysses S. Grant—a name which has been inscribed in imperishable letters on the pages of American history.

On this forthcoming one-hundredth anniversary, a tribute will be paid to General Grant by the nation, such as has been granted to few men. Sponsored by the organization composed in ever-thinning numbers of the men, who under the leadership of Lincoln and Grant safely guided the nation through its hour of greatest darkness—memorial exercises in honor of Grant will be held in all parts of the United States on the centenary day.

Asking the widest co-operation in the forthcoming event, the Grand Army of the Republic points out that this is probably the last time that it will, as an organization, seek the aid of the people and the constituted authorities, in doing honor to the memory of any of the great Civil War leaders.

There is special reason why Ohio, as Grant's native state, should respond to this request with a large measure of pride. Ohio will play a leading part in this notable day in American history. One of the main features will be a special memorial service to be held under G. A. R. auspices at Point Pleasant, Grant's birthplace, where many of the foremost present day leaders in American life will foregather for the purpose.

Grant's life teaches a lesson in true Americanism that should be indelibly impressed upon the rising and coming generations, so as to help to perpetuate our sacred traditions of freedom. In paying tribute to the great soldier and president, this lesson will be emphasized.

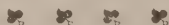
THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of Ohio, do hereby bring to the attention of the people of the state, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant on April 27th; and I strongly urge that all communities join with the Grand Army of the Republic in each locality, in fittingly commemorating the event;

And, I do particularly suggest that in all schools and churches, the anniversary be observed by appropriate patriotic exercises; and the public authorities and patriotic societies and organizations representing the several wars in which American forces have fought, actively participate in community observances of the Grant centenary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this tenth day of March in the
year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred
and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

American Legion Employment Proclamation

Taking cognizance of continuing conditions of unemployment in the nation, and of the need that all possible agencies join in a determined effort to meet this problem, the American Legion is arranging throughout the country to take steps by which these conditions may be ameliorated.

In furtherance of that purpose, the American Legion has decided on nation-wide concentration upon the problem on March 20th, through its national, state, county and local

units, and has called upon Chambers of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army and other organizations to join in the undertaking.

It is pointed out by the Legion that of veterans of the World War alone, 700,000 are jobless and in distress—and between 40,000 and 50,000 of them in Ohio—many of them men with families; and it proposes to reach these ex-service men, devise every possible means of employment and provide for their care and relief where needed until jobs are found for them.

It is well for us to remember that these men whom the American Legion seeks to help are those who defended all that is held dear by the American people and rendered the highest sacrifice and service in the supreme crisis.

It is also certain that as the efforts of the American Legion in this movement are successful, and the attention of all communities is thus most closely directed to the problem of unemployment generally, the entire situation of all persons out of work will be emphasized and efforts to provide employment stimulated.

THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of Ohio, set aside Monday, March twentieth, 1922, as American Legion Employment Day, and I respectfully urge the general public, mayors and other public officials, and various organizations to assist in providing employment for the largest possible number in connection with the movement so undertaken by the American Legion, and in every way co-operate with that body in its project so that substantial progress may be made in alleviating any distress due to lack of work.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this fourteenth day of March, in
the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hun-
dred and twenty-two.

By the Governor:

HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Arbor Day Proclamation

In the complex activities of a machine-made age we often fail to realize the contributions to America's greatness that have been made by our purely physical environment. America's industrial greatness is often envisioned in terms of finished products while the raw materials which nature provides for their fashioning are given only secondary notice. Our natural resources are our final bulwark and even a fractional element of these resources, such as our trees and forests, make a notable contribution to our economic life.

Outside of the soil itself there is no more widely distributed gift of nature than our trees. Nothing seems more fitting, therefore, than to pause at least once a year to turn attention to the trees and forests and the wild life that graces wooded domains, particularly the flowers and birds. Before man transformed it, this Ohio country was a beautiful expanse, overspread with the primeval forest in whose leafy aisles flowers blossomed luxuriantly and birds poured forth liquid notes to charm their wild fellows. Ohio is still a lovely region, but with its material advancement, there has been an inevitable modification of its primitive beauty and, while no one deplores the strides of a man-made civilization, there is regret that it has been impossible to retain more of the original splendor. Even now in his moments of leisure man loves to renew his contact with the cooling springs, the limpid streams, the leafy boughs, the chirping birds—with all the pastoral joys that were once his universal heritage. The calm temples of the woods will always be reverently regarded.

The youth of our state feel an even closer kinship with primitive forces and find real joy in all the manifestations of nature. It is a thorough pleasure to them to have an occasion for concerted effort looking to an increased planting of trees and shrubs and a safeguarding of the birds such as Arbor Day affords. They need to know, too, of the great need of more attention to guarding and developing our forest lands. The rising generation must be imbued with the

zeal to extend our state forests and to establish preserves where wild life may thrive abundantly. They need, also to think of the civic virtue that resides in constructive efforts to beautify the home surroundings, the streets and boulevards, the school houses and other public buildings.

In the spirit of the true intent and meaning of those who first proposed Arbor Day and in compliance with the authority vested in me by law,

THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of Ohio, hereby designate April seventh, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, as Arbor and Bird Day, and call upon all the schools of the state of whatever rank or station, and upon all civic and allied organizations to observe this day.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, Ohio, this fifteenth day of
March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand
nine hundred and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,

By the Governor:

Governor.

HARVEY C. SMITH,

Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation in Behalf of Crippled Children

WHEREAS, in view of the fact that we have in the State of Ohio upwards of 15,000 crippled and deformed children scattered throughout the eighty-eight counties, for whom little had been done in the way of care, cure or education until very recently; and

WHEREAS, in view of the fact that by means of the establishment of proper facilities near the child, where it could receive this needed attention, fifty to seventy-five per cent of the children could be cured or improved to the extent that they would be self-supporting; and

WHEREAS, there are now on the statute books of the State of Ohio two pieces of legislation in regard to the care, cure and education of the crippled child, and concerning which many people throughout the state are unaware; and

WHEREAS, from the fact that there has been established an organization in our state whose purpose and aim is to insure to every crippled child in the state a fair chance and a square deal, it seems to me only fitting and proper that the people of this entire state should realize the value and importance of this work and undertaking, both from the economic and humanitarian standpoint, and in acknowledgment of this, the Ohio Society for Crippled Children is to dedicate the week of May 8th, 1922, as a week especially set aside for an educational work for the benefit of the people of Ohio, to arouse them to their responsibility and opportunity.

THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of Ohio, call upon the people of the entire state to recognize the week of May 8th, 1922, as Crippled Children's Week, and that organizations of all kinds and peoples, everywhere, acquaint themselves with the possibilities in connection with this movement, looking toward the end that the State of Ohio shall forever be one of the states that declare that the crippled child shall have the best medical, surgical and educational facilities that it is possible to give.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this thirteenth day of April, in
the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hun-
dred and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Mothers' Day Proclamation

From the beginning of man, it has been the lot of mothers to suffer, to guide, to sacrifice, to love with an unselfishness without equal. We speak of the achievements of men, we laud their contributions to the world's progress, but the transcendent part, though performed unsung and unobtrusively, always has been, and always will be that of the mother. At birth, at death, and in all of life's vicissitudes in between, she gives of herself. She makes the home. Her influence remains with us throughout life and actuates our best impulses.

Realizing this, we have annually set aside one day dedicated wholly as a tribute to her.

In pursuance of this highly merited custom and the power vested in me by the people of the state, I, Harry L. Davis, as Governor of Ohio, do hereby proclaim

Sunday, May Fourteenth, 1922,

as

MOTHERS' DAY

and earnestly call on all people to join in its observance. I respectfully request that in all houses of worship and Sabbath Schools, exercises be held to express the significance of the occasion; and that men, women and children wear as a reverential token, their mother's favorite flower.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed at Columbus, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation on Higher Motion
Picture Standards

Being one of the most revolutionizing landmarks in the advance of human expression, the motion picture has been an increasing influence in American life. Though still in the comparative infancy of its development, it has given evidence of its lasting value as an agency of constructive progress. Extensive as the industry has become, however, there is reason to believe that all its potential value is far from being realized and that untold possibilities for its application to wider usefulness and greater benefit to the public weal, remain to be explored.

It has been widely felt that the motion picture of today as an institution might well be improved, and the industry itself has taken cognizance of this sentiment.

To accomplish the betterment of film plays, motion picture interests have launched a "Better Pictures Movement," and toward that end are enlisting the cooperation and support of the general public. They intend to designate the week of September 3, as "Better Pictures Week," during which they propose to present throughout the nation, picture plays representing their efforts to raise the standard of film production.

THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, as Governor of Ohio, in the belief that the continuing healthy development of the motion picture is of the most vital importance to community, state and nation, and that such an endeavor will find a ready response among the public, do hereby respectfully invite the attention of the people of Ohio to the setting aside by motion picture interests of the week of September 3 as "Better Pictures Week," and I do further suggest the value in the elevation of motion picture standards, of active interest of the public in such an aim, and of their co-operation in its attainment.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, Ohio, this 21st day of August, in
the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hun-
dred and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Marne-Lafayette Day Proclamation

September sixth is a date that is fixed with dual patriotic significance to the people of America. It combines in our grateful memory the undying service in the inception of our nation of Lafayette, with a more recent event in the world's progress of freedom—the battle of the Marne.

On that day this year, it will be 165 years that the great Lafayette, who afterward was destined to play so heroic and important a part in the creative struggle of the United States, was born in France. And it will also be eight years, that in France, at the River Marne, a decisive battle was fought and won in the great struggle in which afterward we were to join with France as our ally.

This double anniversary has now been observed annually since 1915, as a marked tribute by the people of the United States, to the great Frenchman who came to help us and helped bring this country into being, and to the great valor at the Marne, and as suggesting two of the signal events in the history of human liberty.

THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, as Governor of Ohio, direct attention to the concurrence of the birthday anniversary of Lafayette, and of the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne on Wednesday, September sixth, and suggest that insofar as possible, the people of the State promote special

observance of the day to stress its unusual significance, particularly by the display of flags on public buildings.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this second day of September, in
the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hun-
dred and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation on Better Homes Movement

The soul of a nation is in its home. The aspirations of a people may be best measured by its family life.

There are twenty million home makers in America. There are 1,414,068 home makers in this state. For them the home is the factory—a factory that demands long hours and endless labor. But it is also the temple of their pride and love.

The best minds in America and many millions of dollars have been spent to improve industrial working conditions. Until now, little genius has been used to solve the problems and lessen the labors of the home-maker—to conserve her health and increase her joy in her work.

One of the most hopeful evidences of the security of America, and of the strength of her soul, lies in the success of the campaign for “Better Homes,” which is being developed by women in every State in the Union, and especially in the home-loving State of Ohio.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, by authority vested in me as Governor of Ohio, set apart the week of October 9th-14th as “Better Homes Demonstration” week. We recommend that the earnest support of the people of Ohio be given to this campaign and that every family in the

State seek an opportunity to see and to study one of the model homes which are to be fitted up by public spirited citizens of this State, and opened for inspection.

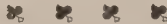
[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed at Columbus, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,

By the Governor:

Governor.

HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Roosevelt Birthday Proclamation

The anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt is October twenty-seventh.

To few men is it given to stamp the impress of their lives so ineffaceably upon a nation's life and history as Roosevelt did upon America. To fewer men still is it granted to reach a place in the heart of a people as warm as that held sacred by our nation to his memory.

As soldier and patriot, as public official and private citizen, president and devoted father—he has typified all America cherishes.

He was called to the highest place to which an American can aspire—the youngest in years ever to be entrusted with that great post of duty. Throughout the busy press of his energetic life, the welfare and honor of his nation, the good of his fellow-citizens, was to him a religion to which he sacrificed without end.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of Ohio, proclaim October twenty-seventh, 1922, as a day to be observed in perpetuating the memory of Theodore Roosevelt and in evidencing our gratitude for the heritage of lofty,

ardent citizenship which he has bequeathed to his own and succeeding generations through the example of his life.

It is respectfully urged that wherever public meetings can be arranged, especially in the schools, the event be noted in order that the place Roosevelt occupies in our history and in our hearts be voiced to our youth.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this fourteenth day of October,
in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine
hundred and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Near East Relief Proclamation

Another war horror has startled the world. Smyrna, the second largest city in Asia Minor, has been destroyed by sword and fire, and 400,000 helpless starving refugees are crying for help.

The Near East Relief, the Red Cross, both incorporated by Congress, and the Y. M. C. A., have heroically tried to meet this world catastrophe. The Near East Relief has exhausted the supplies that were intended for the thousands of orphans in its care.

Under the direction of Admiral Bristol, our High Commissioner at Constantinople, the Near East Relief has provided ships for saving the lives of the refugees and temporarily caring for those whom they have taken out of the danger zone.

A situation never was more desperate than that of Smyrna. A nation-wide endeavor is being made to secure adequate funds for this tremendous need. The citizens of

Ohio have ever responded to every worthy call for help, and I hope that Ohio will respond generously by sending their contributions to Harris Creech, Vice President of the Cleveland Trust Company, who is Treasurer for the Smyrna Emergency Fund, 404, The 1900 Euclid Building, Cleveland.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this sixteenth day of October, in
the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hun-
dred and twenty-two.

By the Governor: HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation Urging Navy Tribute

WHEREAS, the sixty-fourth birthday anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt on Friday, October twenty-seventh, has been chosen by the Navy League of the United States for a call to join with the Roosevelt commemoration a thought of the Navy, and

Inasmuch as the great career of Theodore Robsevelt had its virtual inception when he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy, reflection in conjunction with the birthday anniversary observance on the relation of the U. S. Navy to our national existence and safety, appears essentially appropriate, and

WHEREAS, the Navy to Roosevelt always was an instrument of peace, one that barred the intrusion of war to our shores. Guardian of our inalienable interests on the high seas, it is an agent of guaranty of prosperity within our borders. In its vigilance, it is the practical advocate and safeguard of peace.

THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, as Governor of Ohio, respectfully request that in observance of the Roosevelt birthday on Friday, October twenty-seventh, attention be called wherever possible to the mutual dependence of the American Navy and the American people; and that a message of good will and confidence be sent to the men of the Navy on that day by the people whose interests they loyally guard.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed at Columbus, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

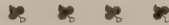
HARRY L. DAVIS,

By the Governor:

Governor.

HARVEY C. SMITH,

Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Armistice Day Proclamation

Four years have gone by since America's sword was sheathed, its grim but righteous task performed, and a war-beaten, war-weary world was able once more to return to the labors of peace. The frightful price of that war is still too fresh in the minds of all of us that we should not realize and appreciate the blessings of peace, and each passing year should make those blessings stand out in growing bolder relief against the background of that period of world upheaval. The day on which went out the message that silenced the guns of Europe and instead caused the voices of millions to echo through the world in a gigantic paean of thankfulness, should in its anniversaries continue to remind us of the gratitude with which we hailed the return of peace.

THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, as Governor of Ohio, by virtue of the power vested in me, and in order that ex-

pression may be given to the gratitude we feel toward those who brought success to America's purpose to end the war, for their sacrifices and valor, do hereby set aside and designate Saturday, November eleventh, being the fourth anniversary of the signing of the armistice, as a Holiday to be observed throughout the state as Armistice Day;

And I respectfully urge that in commemoration of said anniversary, all places of business in the state suspend work at noon on said day, and I further urge that in all localities the event be noted by exercises and services emphasizing this anniversary as a day of special thanksgiving.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this first day of November, in
the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hun-
dred and twenty-two.

By the Governor: HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Education Week Proclamation

The American Legion, the National Education Association, and the United States Bureau of Education have joined their forces in the promotion of a week to be known as "American Education Week." The object of this week is to focus the attention of the people of all the states upon education and to build up state and national sentiment for the improvement of the schools and the furtherance of desirable educational aims. Ohio's chief bulwark will always be in her system of schools and the efforts of all right thinking men and women will always be devoted to maintaining them in full vigor and unimpaired.

Progress has been made in this state in an educational way and it has been my privilege and pleasure as Governor to aid in this direction. The summit has not been reached, however, and lagging back now might be fatal. The appeal still goes forth to everyone to maintain an alert interest in education. By taking thought for this one week of our great educational investment, we can add many cubits to its towering stature. Present results should be conserved and increased until Ohio moves from twelfth place among the states to a still higher ranking.

THEREFORE, I call upon all individuals and organizations in the state interested in the welfare and advancement of our people through public education to join in the observance of American Education Week for 1922, by meeting for discussion and study of the educational achievements and the educational needs of Ohio. Especially do I ask for the support in this great work, of the churches and Sunday schools, the great fraternal orders, the civic clubs, the women's clubs, labor organizations, chambers of commerce, and the press of the state. The American Legion posts, the various school officers and the Parent-Teacher Associations throughout the state will be depended upon to exert every influence to make this week of outstanding significance.

I set for Ohio the dates nationally proposed and hereby designate the week of December 3rd-9th as American Education Week in this state.

[Seal] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed at Columbus, this Tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

By the Governor: HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

IN perpetuation of an age-old custom born of grateful recognition and appreciation by the earliest settlers of our land, of the blessings they found here, we are given to consecration of one day each year to the offering of thanks for the Divine favors which have been granted to us.

Though perhaps most of us may observe conditions in various parts of the world only superficially and from a distance, we cannot fail even in this day, to appreciate the fitness for the establishment of an annual Thanksgiving Day as a distinctly and typically American institution. Perhaps it is well for us to recall now and again to our minds the handicaps, hazards and burdens of existence elsewhere, for a proper realization of the singular blessings of life in this great country of ours.

From the standpoint of nature's gifts, of material prosperity, and from that of the great ideals crystallized in the march of individual and national progress which are the very foundation of our nation, we are indeed specially favored among the peoples of the world and have much cause for gratitude.

Our privilege of living in this land of freedom and of plenty should always cause us in devout thankfulness, to seek to improve the lot of any less fortunately situated than ourselves, and to strive always for the betterment of the conditions of humanity wherever we may do so.

In this spirit, therefore, and in adherence to annual practice, I, Harry L. Davis, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the state, hereby call upon the people of Ohio, in the circle of the family, in the school room, in places of Divine worship, and in all other places of assembly, to observe

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30th

as

THANKSGIVING DAY

and I respectfully urge that in demonstration of our Thanksgiving spirit, we help unselfishly to bring happiness into the lives of those borne down by misfortune and distress.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, this eighteenth day of November,
in the year of our Lord, one thousand
nine hundred and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,

By the Governor:

Governor.

HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.



THE STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation Abolishing Fuel Administration

A rapidly approaching winter season complicated with soaring fuel prices and a menacing coal scarcity presented a situation three months ago that seriously threatened the citizens of this state. In the face of that alarming condition, to prevent great public hardship and distress, and to protect individuals against exaction of oppressive tolls for one of the indispensable physical comforts of life, we found it imperative to resort to extreme governmental powers in order that the people of this state might have coal this winter, and might not be compelled to pay exorbitant prices for it.

Consequently, following emergency legislation enacted at our instance to meet the perilous situation, and after futile endeavors to secure voluntary restraint of coal prices, it became necessary to establish a state fuel administrator with power to check excessive prices and exercise other control over the consumer's fuel needs while the emergency then existing lasted.

The moral effect alone of this law became promptly evident in exertion of a distinct check against the consistent upward trend in coal prices that had been conspicuous. Fixing of maximum fair prices, established scientifically on

actual cost basis, both as to producer and retailer, quickly wiped out the prevalence of excessive prices. These prices immediately formed the border beyond which no seller was permitted to charge.

This phase of the problem met, there remained only the question of sufficiency of the supply to meet the needs of all Ohio consumers. For a short time, heavy shipments to other states not balanced by a corresponding receipt of coal from other producing states, made the Ohio supply precarious and compelled state authorities to consider possible seizure of mines authorized under the law, to make certain that the people of this state would have enough coal for their urgent needs.

In considerable part, through the zeal and faithful watch of the public interest by the state fuel administrator, this extremity was however averted. Through his insistent and firm representations, chiefly, federal authorities were prevailed on several weeks ago, not to issue coal priorities on Ohio shipments outside the state, so that a large part of Ohio's production was thrown into the market for domestic consumption, at not to exceed the official fair prices.

Great Lakes shipments to the Northwest which have reached 1,000,000 tons a week, have now ceased, and with this tremendous tonnage available the condition of the market and the trend of prices indicates clearly that healthy competition once more prevails and can be trusted amply to protect the citizens both in fairness of price and sufficiency of supply of fuel.

This reversion once more to normal conditions in the coal trade effectually disposes of the emergency which gave rise to the necessity for extreme protective measures in guarding the public welfare and interest. For that reason, the state fuel administrator has recommended that the activities of the state fuel administration stop and its organization be dissolved, and dispensed with.

THEREFORE, I, Harry L. Davis, Governor of Ohio, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby on and as of Friday, December 1, 1922, discontinue the functions and operations of the Fuel Administration of the State of Ohio, and do hereby declare ended and cancelled all orders issued under and by authority of said administration;

And I further desire on behalf of the state, publicly to commend the state fuel administrator for his effective handling of the fuel emergency problem in Ohio, resulting in the establishment here of lower fuel prices than those existing in neighboring states, and for the economical management of the state fuel control at a total cost of less than \$15,000 out of a total appropriation of over \$1,000,000.

And further, I declare that, with said fuel administration having served its purpose in preventing profiteering in coal and generally protecting the consumer's interests, it is my intention if an emergency in the Ohio fuel situation should recur during my incumbency as Governor, immediately to reappoint the state fuel administrator and direct him to resume action under the authority of the emergency fuel law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto subscribed my name and caused the
[Seal] Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed
at Columbus, Ohio, this 29th day of Novem-
ber, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine
hundred and twenty-two.

HARRY L. DAVIS,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARVEY C. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

Closing Message
of
Governor Davis

Message of Harry L. Davis

Governor of the State of Ohio

To the 85th General Assembly, January 1st, 1923

To the Members of the General Assembly:

In accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution, requiring the Governor to "communicate at every session by message to the General Assembly, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient," there is presented a report of the status of the affairs of the commonwealth, an outline in general terms of the manner in which that status has developed, and a series of recommendations which we give from our experience as urgent in the interest of continued progress and extension of public benefit in the state governmental system and activities.

The most conspicuously outstanding point at this time in a review of the state's condition, and from which the people of Ohio have cause to draw a good deal of pride and satisfaction, is the financial aspect. The state is in by far the most prosperous condition at this beginning of a new year than it has ever been.

There is at this moment the enormous cash balance of approximately \$19,500,000 accumulated in the state treasury, representing only the general fund and not including balances of special funds which raise that amount many million dollars more. In the consideration of this tremendous surplus, several facts are to be remembered:

1. It is from this general fund that all state operating expenses are paid.
2. Direct taxation bears no part of the state operating cost and contributes in no way to this fund.
3. The state in the last quarter of 1920 had a general fund deficit of \$109,588.27.
4. Previously, the condition of the general fund had violently fluctuated from low marks reaching almost entire extinction, to an extreme maximum at one time of \$8,403,056.

For the last two years, there has been a steady, consistent building up of this surplus until today it is vastly greater than the total amount of state direct taxes assessed against property in one year.

Several conditions and policies of governmental economy which have been put into effect and to which more specific reference will be made subsequently, have permitted the creation of this great excess of money over the actual public expenditures, notwithstanding \$1,000,000 has been withdrawn so far from the general fund to allow payment of soldiers' bonus claims above the original \$25,000,000 voted by the people.

With this great balance in the treasury made available for the public uses, and originating entirely as pointed out from outside the direct taxes paid by the public, the opportunity to relieve substantially the pressed and burdened taxpayer from a portion of the load under which he has labored for years, is no longer an empty hope. It is an opportunity that has been gradually prepared, and aimed at, that is now here in actual, self-evident existence, and of which advantage must be taken immediately.

Attention should therefore be directed at once to convey directly to the people of the state the benefit of the efforts through which the present surplus has resulted, in the form of a drastic revision downward in the tax rate.

The state tax levy properly speaking, now is 1.025 mills, a rate which in 1921 produced a revenue of \$11,009,389.92. This direct state tax money has been devoted specifically to four distinct purposes, with no part of it, as pointed out, going into operating expenses. Approximately one-half of it has been required and distributed for state university, normal school and state institutional building projects and for educational equalization, and the other half comprised the amount paid by the general taxpayer for state highway construction work.

Erroneously, there has been designation made of the 2.65 mills school levy as a state tax, but all of the revenue from this is retained by the county and its description as a state levy is therefore a misnomer.

None of the specific needs for which the state tax levy is

used, have abated. There is the greatest urgency that the educational opportunities afforded by the state to its youth through the higher schools of learning continue to be broadened. State universities which for years were seriously impeded in their work because of the lack of new buildings, until special provision was made for them early in this administration, must be enabled to improve and extend their plants so as to keep pace with the necessities of the situation. Similarly, the crowded state of institutions and the condition of many of the present buildings—result of years of neglect—demand that there be no lapse in new construction work there. Though these levies expire June 30, 1923, their purposes should be further supported. Also, it would be highly detrimental to the state to attempt to interfere with the state's aid to weak school districts that is given through the educational equalization fund. And the uninterrupted, undiminished building of highways is necessarily demanded by every sound reason.

For the year just ensuing, taxes for all purposes have of course already been levied and the funds for their accomplishment contributed by the tax payer. The consideration of tax relief is therefore one that bears upon the levy which will produce revenue for 1924 and after.

In that connection, in the light of our experience which has shown it to be possible to conduct state affairs properly and yet pile up a great surplus in the state treasury, it is reasonably to be concluded that further accumulations in the general fund that will raise the present balance to a still larger amount by the end of this year, can be brought about since the tax revenue raised for this year has been in no way abridged.

I am of the decided opinion that this affluent financial condition of the state, with its establishment of what virtually amounts to a gigantic reserve fund, will safely permit the entire abolition of the state tax levy—which as stated was less in annual total revenue yield than the general fund increase referred to—and thus afford the general taxpayer much needed extensive relief. Such abandonment of the state levy would have to have however, as a condition prece-

dent, definite provision for setting aside of the moneys required for the purposes now covered by that levy, from the accumulating surplus and perhaps in part from other sources.

Legislative action which eliminates the state levy for 1924, but which must at the same time provide money from the general revenue fund for educational building work, for institutional construction operations and for support of weak school districts, in the same proportions as now raised by direct taxation, is to be recommended.

Proper provision for highway funds is also of the most vital importance and no action taken should cut down the amount that would be available if the .5 mill levy were continued.

Of course, the special state levy authorized by the voters last year for a period of ten years to retire the \$25,000,000 soldiers' bonus bonds is constitutionally provided. It must stay until the bonds are paid. This levy which in its first year was .5 mill is reducing as fast as bonds are paid and interest is decreasing. The next levy is to cut it down to .3 mills.

The experience of the state in the past two years practically has demonstrated that with careful management, it is possible to conduct state activities with no curtailment and even with much broadened effort, and still run in cost far below the state's income. The condition of the general fund bears witness to that. The causes and methods that have contributed to that result in no way are of only passing or temporary nature, but their advantage is permanently to be relied and insisted on. It certainly is not sound practice to permit such large excess accumulations to continue indefinitely, particularly where the tax payers are seriously overburdened. Corresponding reduction in taxation will ease the lot of public.

I cannot refrain from alluding to the subject of the present tenure of office of state officials which operates to the marked disadvantage and constant jeopardy of those interests which should enure to the citizens from our type of governmental system. In its nature, it serves more constantly to limit, rather than foster, the scope of maximum

service and the undiverted attention to the public affairs which the officers of the commonwealth should and want to give during their whole terms of office.

We have now a two-year term for all elective state officials with the exception of the State Auditor who serves for four years. The unfairness to the public of such an exceedingly brief term lies in the fact that hardly before the official has fairly launched upon his work, he must immediately look forward to and prepare for another election campaign. That campaign itself usually requires most of the official's undivided time and active effort during the greater part of his second year in office.

It is self-evident that under such circumstances, the official, no matter how conscientious in his purpose to attend to his duties, is largely prevented from confining his time and energy to the public affairs unless he chooses definitely to forego all thought of a second term and instead give the time that would otherwise be required for political purposes, to the public service.

This is particularly true of the office of Governor but applies also, though perhaps not in quite so marked a degree, to the other elective administrative state offices, whose incumbents are intended to give their full time to their respective functions.

A realization of this condition had a large part in causing the Constitution to establish a four year term for state auditor.

A two-year term of office at best is extremely short and a change every two years in state officers hardly tends to promote such uninterrupted progress in the policies and operations of the state as should be had. On the contrary, its effect works rather toward disorganization, uncertainty and indecision.

It is such considerations that led to a constitutional provision for an appointive four-year term for the state superintendent of public instruction, now linked up with the office of State Director of Education. That official holds office beyond the term of the Governor who appoints him, because it is unwise to have the state school system disturbed period-

ically every two years through a new executive head. Yet it can hardly be more wise or more beneficial to the public to have all state governmental activities and policies subjected to such biennial interruption and change.

What is more, with a two-year term of office, and with an official's natural desire for re-election always prominently in the foreground, the danger of the influence of political expediency reacting against public interest is always present. The manner of making votes and of strengthening political support is not always that which best promotes the public cause.

All these considerations and a strong conviction that terms of state elective executive officers should be four years each, and to avoid all possible political complications, should be restricted to a single tenure, impel me to urge action by the General Assembly whereby the question of amending the constitution to provide for such extension of terms of office, may be submitted to the citizens for their consideration at the next state election.

In our cities, election registration of voters is had periodically. In the larger municipalities, voters are registered each year at huge cost. In smaller ones, registration is quadrennial. There is no registration of voters in rural districts.

It has been suggested that all intermittent registration cease after a single state-wide registration of all voters, to establish a permanent list of voters which would be varied only from time to time by the addition of new electors, and by other correction to maintain its accuracy. In view of the continuing financial stringency in many municipalities and because of the enormous savings in expenditures that would be incident, as well as because such a course would serve all public purposes intended by registration, abandonment of the present plan of periodical registration and substitution for it of a single permanent registration

is to be recommended for consideration of the General Assembly.

In the new system of administrative operation of the state government, known as the reorganization plan, a new epoch is marked in the history of Ohio's management of its public affairs. A year and a half's operation of it has firmly and clearly distinguished its substantial merit and its vast superiority over the old order. The results it has accomplished have been striking. They are to be found in every branch of the state work and though in many instances sweeping in degree and scope, there is ample assurance that it will yield increasingly higher benefits to the public in improved, larger and more economical service as succeeding administrations make the most of its possibilities.

I have already alluded to the stupendous balance in the general revenue fund which we are able to transmit to our successor in office, and the direct opportunity it affords for an immediate large cut in taxes. That balance represents at least in large part direct savings in state expenses which the new plan has permitted. In that respect it stands as an immediate promise of continuing economies and further relief to the public. In not being confronted with an inherited operating deficiency, the 85th General Assembly and the incoming administration will have an additional object lesson of the effectiveness of the new system's financial control, as well as a situation without precedent in modern Ohio legislative and administrative annals. These deficits in the course of years assumed the character of a chronic condition. They seemed unavoidable. Certainly they were not avoided. They were in large measure looked on as probably an undesirable but necessary evil. Since 1917 alone, the three intervening General Assemblies had to meet such shortages aggregating nearly \$8,000,000. Each succeeding administration found a lien upon its available revenue attached by its predecessor.

The now incoming regime will discover no such mortgage transmitted over from the years 1921-22 because the new plan of business management included a type of budget control that definitely stops the spending of money above appropriations before it occurs and does not content itself with the

formality of a finding after the fact and the providing of money to meet the excess obligations incurred.

If legislative appropriations can be exceeded by public officials with impunity, knowing that any deficit will be met by the state, our system of legislative check over administrative finances fails largely of its purpose. Yet, such check is one of the basic safety provisions of our governmental system.

By means of the new budget control, that check has been made to stand as a real limitation upon expenditures, and upon this precedent there is cause to build the hope that the household of the state of Ohio has finally arrived at the point where deficiencies are permanently avoided.

The groundwork for this result lies in the duties assigned to the new state department of finance which is required to keep controlling accounts from which the exact condition of every appropriation for every state activity can be determined at any time, and the unspent proportion of the year's allowance ascertained that is available by quarters and by months. Monthly reports of the status of these appropriation accounts are submitted to the Governor so that the chief executive always has direct knowledge upon which he may if necessary exert a restraining hand against any evidencing tendency in any department to exceed appropriations.

A budget system unless it carries with it the means of strictly enforcing limitations of expenditures within its allowances, is a dead letter. One of the chief duties of the new department of finance under the state reorganization is as a patrol of the border line between appropriation limitations and overexpenditures, and to challenge any attempt on the part of any state activity to trespass beyond the spending limits set by the General Assembly. To that end, it is required to examine and supervise accounts in all departments, is given supervision and control of all purchases and power to disapprove expenditures.

I consider the wisdom of such extensive financial check

to have strikingly evidenced itself in the immediate effects shown.

In establishing the state workmen's compensation system, Ohio ten years ago recognized the obligation as a public necessity, of assuring prompt and fair recompense to those rendered unable to work as a result of industrial accidents, or to dependents of workers killed in such accidents.

The progress made in the last two years in the administration and building up of the state fund has been such as to furnish cause for rejoicing to every sincere friend of workmen's compensation. From a balance in 1920 of \$32,000,000, the fund has grown until today it reaches \$41,000,000. Premiums paid by employers up to two years ago totaled \$60,000,000. Now, they amount to about \$86,500,000. Under our predecessor, the earned interest on funds in hand was \$1,115,981.81; today the cash balance earns in interest annually \$2,222,125.66.

Not only has the financial condition of the fund thus improved, but claims were handled with infinitely greater dispatch. Nearly 9,000 claims were awaiting settlement in July, 1920, and 253,000 claims were filed in the next two years. Yet, the number of claims remaining undisposed June 30, 1922, was considerably less than 2,000. Furthermore, the average lapse of time in May, 1922 from the receipt by the state of the application from the injured, to the payment of the initial award, had been cut down to eleven days.

At the same time, it has cost only \$319,000 to administer the fund in 1922, as compared with \$378,000 from 1920 to 1921, and \$328,000 from 1919 to 1920. And the fact is to be generally noted that the 1922 cost included over \$46,000 for operation of the new occupational disease work and for mine rescue apparatus bought—both items for which no money was spent during the other years. The entire cost of all activities in the Department of Industrial Relations was thus \$745,640.28 in 1922, while in the year prior to the reorganization it exceeded \$835,000, or an actual reduction in cost, when the additional functions are considered, of \$112,000. Yet, there were last year 3,616 more inspections made by the division of workshops and factories, and other divisions similarly expanded their work over the previous year.

We have concluded that one of the greatest avenues of public service offered through the state compensation system has been allowed to remain closed. Every industrial accident that occurs in the state of Ohio, with all vital facts pertaining to it, for years has been reported to the state. Facts relating to contributing causes of all accidents have been available to state authorities. Yet no attempt has been made to utilize and compile this tremendously valuable information to build up laws, rules and safeguards from this direct experience, to eliminate the responsible conditions and thereby guard against similar accidents.

Impressed with the opportunity for accident prevention contained in this data, we concentrated much effort upon this object. One of the results is to be found in the repayment to contributors to the fund of a \$3,000,000 dividend coupled with an average premium reduction at the same time of 30 per cent. This refund, the greatest by over \$1,000,000 in the system's history, compares with total dividends aggregating only \$4,654,000 during the entire previous nine years of the existence of the workmen's compensation fund. Such dividends represent a surplus of premiums collected, and as premium rates are based on actual experience, indicate a proportionate improvement in the risks carried by the state.

A special accident prevention bureau was established for the specific purpose of drawing the proper lesson from each accident in order to prevent recurrence. In this bureau, all accidents now are classified as to causes, monthly reports are compiled and summary of conditions of hazard turned over to inspection divisions in the department. On the basis of that information, orders for safety devices or standards are adopted and rules issued to avert such accident causes.

This policy in effect proclaims that Ohio means to profit from the experience in each accident, and that insofar as it is humanly possible, no workman shall be exposed to the same hazards again in any Ohio industry and every precaution will be taken to prevent the same sort of accident from occurring twice.

In the administration of the new occupational disease law enacted in 1921, it has been found that the premiums collected are much in excess of the risk which this phase of

workmen's protection involves. Premiums collected to meet the hazard amount to \$250,000. Yet, only \$9,000 has had to be paid in occupational disease compensation.

The law as it now stands includes only some fourteen compensable diseases, while the actual diseases to which certain occupations give rise, number something like twenty-five.

It is not only desirable therefore that every occupational disease be made compensable under the law, but in the light of the small ratio of the risk involved, as shown, it is at the same time to be deemed wise to reduce substantially the premium rate under the entire occupational disease provision.

When we were confronted some time ago with notifications by owners of several Columbus buildings in which state offices had for years been housed, of large projected raises of rentals to the state, it directed attention to the highly wasteful and extremely inefficient policy of the state to scatter its offices in widely separated sections of the state capital, and at the same time paying high rentals for such quarters. It stressed the utter insufficiency of present state buildings. At that time, faced with threatened increases that would have raised Ohio's rent bill from something like \$60,000 to about \$80,000 a year, we leased a large building for a period of years at a rental of \$18,000 annually to defeat the high rent problem.

However, profitable as this transaction was to the state, it does not form a permanent solution of the problem. While it enabled several large departments to find space in the leased structure, it further accentuated the advisability from the standpoint of convenience, as well as economy and efficiency of bringing all state offices in Columbus that cannot be housed in the state capitol proper and the annex, under one roof.

The state now owns an eleven-story office building, has under lease another six-story structure converted into offices; owns a smaller office building, and rents space in various down-town buildings, all in widely separated locations. Many of the departments as now housed are exceedingly

pressed for space and additional quarters will have to be provided from time to time.

All state offices should be located in a single building closely accessible to the state capitol, in order that the closest touch with the various activities, and each with the other, may be had.

These considerations are presented after a study of the situation, which leads me to urge the enactment of legislation to authorize the purchase of a site and the erection of a modern office building suited to the needs of the state and sufficiently commodious to meet its increasing requirements. In this relation, it is suggested that with a \$41,000,000 balance in the workmen's compensation fund which draws interest at from 5 to 6%, the amount necessary to finance the new state office building can be invested from that fund which is constantly increasing—the state paying interest at a rate equivalent to that of public bonds in which funds are placed. A portion of the money necessary, it is to be pointed out, can be repaid promptly through sale of office buildings and leases now owned by the state, and on the remainder, it is suggested, the rental, maintenance and upkeep charges now paid by the state, would meet the interest and permit a gradual return of the principal invested to the industrial commission fund.

Scores of millions of dollars are invested by the state in institutional and other buildings all over the state. Many of them are very old and have been permitted to deteriorate greatly because of inadequate maintenance. This has in particular increased greatly their potential fire menace. A more adequate protection of state buildings against fire is a crying need. A beginning has been made to put institutions and other structures in safe condition but owing to the magnitude of funds required, the work must necessarily be distributed over some years. In the meanwhile, the state has suffered great losses from fires and this danger under present conditions is constantly looming.

Your earnest consideration of a plan for protection of the state against the property risk involved, through

some mode of fire insurance either private or devised by the state itself, is earnestly advised.

Agricultural activities in Ohio, though constituting by far the largest industry and representing the greatest investment devoted to any single enterprise in the state, are in a period today where not only the interests of farming itself, but that of the whole state, calls for the highest degree of helpfulness and for an attitude of close understanding and encouragement in the peculiar problems which the tiller of the soil has to meet.

Conditions prevailing since the war have made it not an invariably profitable undertaking to produce the food on which the people of the state are dependent for their very existence. The farmer has been severely handicapped, of that there cannot be any doubt. A variety of factors have contributed to that result, and a large share of the state governmental efforts have been concentrated upon improving, insofar as it is within the province and power of the state government, the conditions that have unfavorably affected the tremendously important functions of the farmer.

No influence has a greater bearing on the economic welfare of the agricultural industry than that related to the marketing of its products. The more accessible the farmer is to his market, the more easily can he dispose of the fruits of his labor at a profit. Hence the close relation between agriculture and the need for improved roads. It is superfluous to point out that isolation of the farmer, through lack of arteries of travel, is ruinous to him but even more so to the public as a whole.

A program of road development of the most comprehensive and sweeping scope ever attempted in any state, was therefore worked out and launched upon two years ago, with the direct linking up of the farmer with his best markets as one of its principal objects. A large part of that program has been carried into execution and much of its purpose realized, but it will only be when it is completed in its entirety, with every farmer in the state furnished with a direct outlet for his maximum production into the city markets, that its full benefits will be realized both by agriculture and the consuming public. It is in this direct connection of the

farmer with his market that much of the latter's hope for a permanently safe margin of profit as well as the consumer's assurance of reasonably priced produce, is to be found.

The farmer's labor problem is always acute due to the fact that he is virtually compelled to enter into competition with other industries for his help, and yet the return upon his output is determined by conditions which largely render such a proportion of labor cost on farm products beyond what he can actually realize from them. Here again the improvement of marketing conditions that will eliminate needless factors of cost arising between the farmer and consumer, stands out as a most immediately urgent remedy.

Necessarily, the improvement of roads affects the social and community life of the farmer practically as much as it does his economic existence.

Equal in importance is the service rendered by the state in aid of direct farming operations through information, inspection and similar agencies. The activities of the division of markets in the Department of Agriculture, whose greatest task is to bring together the producer and consumer in a closer and more direct connection, have been greatly expanded. Leased wire service has been installed; market reports are broadcast by radio from five centers in the state, thereby bringing direct and correct market information to the producers once each day; and 430 newspapers in the state are in addition carrying the department's weekly and semi-weekly market reviews. An exceedingly important work has been undertaken to obtain for Ohio agricultural products recognition of their excelling quality in the markets of the state and nation. Through it, Ohio fruit and vegetables, which it should be said, compare favorably with the products of any state in the nation, are to be standardized through government inspection and grading, and marketed through co-operative shippers' associations and state farm organizations, under a uniform "Buckeye brand." It appears to be a fact that Ohio imports from western states enormous quantities of fruit, when our own farmers produce a superior kind which without the high freight rate incident to the western product, can be marketed at a saving to the consumer and at the same time contribute to a realization of a fair profit by the fruit growers of our own state.

The Ohio State Fair, always a tremendous factor in the development of the state's agriculture, has attained a point in its growth where provision for expansion of its grounds can no longer be avoided without a check upon its eminence among the fairs of the country and a curtailment of its full potential helpfulness to the farmer. The present grounds have become inadequate. They should either be added to or entirely disposed of and another larger site purchased close to railroad and street car facilities. The preferable course, because the less immediately expensive and involving the least delay, probably would be the acquisition of land east of the fair grounds, bounded by the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, Eleventh and Seventeenth Avenues. This would add more than 45 acres to the present site and should be obtainable at a reasonable price. The present fair ground land, including 115 acres, has been estimated by the Columbus Real Estate Board to be valued at somewhat more than \$400,000.

In the control of plant pests and animal diseases, two of the great menaces which constantly jeopardize the farmer's work, the state has proceeded into a largely extended scope of activity. In dealing with tubercular cattle, we saw to it that the same tests of standard were applied to state herds as those which private herds were required to pass. This had not been the case previously. There is not now a tubercular animal in any state herd. Ohio is now for the first time following the lead of other states in the establishment of tubercular-free areas, instead of dealing only with scattered herds. It has been long recognized that the eradication of tuberculosis among cattle can be effectively accomplished only through the testing of herds in large units of territory or so-called area work. There are today nearly 3,000 full bred herds in Ohio under state and federal supervision, or nearly double the number so supervised two years ago. With severe hog cholera outbreaks in states to the west of us and close to the Ohio border, no severe inroads were made by the disease in this state. The serum institute near Reynoldsburg, which manufactures serum and tuberculin, has been able to

reduce the price of serum to the public and when a shortage of commercial serum occurred, met the demand through a reserve supply maintained at the laboratories. A determined fight along gigantic proportions was launched to cope with the European corn borer, the most dangerous plant pest threatening Ohio today. When it is realized that during the year just closed, 4,000,000 acres were planted in corn, with a yield of over 160,000,000 bushels, the economic importance of this insect menace is self-evident. Its spread through the state would immediately reflect itself in staggering losses to the farmer and to the consuming public, directly and through beef and pork production. To check the menace after more than 20 townships bordering on Lake Erie were found to be infested, a strict quarantine of the entire Lake Erie region was put into effect last summer, and by this precaution the spread of the pest into the large corn growing areas prevented.

This condition demands continuing vigilance and precaution and ample provision must be made for maintenance of the campaign lest the door be opened to one of the greatest catastrophes that has ever visited the Ohio farmer.

In the division of fish and game, the year just ended has seen realized some of the most ambitious and anxiously hoped for dreams of those who derive enjoyment, recreation and inspiration from nature's native blessings. There has been purchased and dedicated to its use the first tract of property that inaugurates in Ohio the definite policy of utilizing millions of acres of land now lying waste and idle and unadapted for agricultural or other purposes, for the propagation of all of Ohio's native wild life, and for the rehabilitation of the state's timber resources. A twenty-thousand acre tract in Scioto county, bought from hunting license funds and without expense to the taxpayer, forms the beginning of this new work in Ohio toward conservation and rebuilding of our natural resources.

Dedicated to the great sponsor of the modern conservation movement in America, Theodore Roosevelt, and stocked with many varieties of game so that in the course of a few years it will become a virgin hunting

ground for Ohio sportsmen, this game and forest preserve should focus attention upon the need and opportunity for extending the plan into every section of the state until every acre of waste land is reclaimed and made to contribute this great service of usefulness for which posterity will call this generation blessed.

In direct relation to that work, is the operation of the Wellington game farm where in 1921 a national record was established when 7,217 ring-necked pheasants were hatched and shipped to game refuge territory established in various sections through agreements with farmers. Some wild turkey has likewise been hatched and distributed for stocking from the game farm. In addition, in the last year, over 10,000 pheasants were purchased and so distributed, and last spring alone, 72,500 pheasant eggs were placed for hatching among farmers adjacent to game refuges, increasing the previous year's record by 12,500 such eggs so given out. This system will serve to restock Ohio well with pheasants.

In inland fish hatcheries, over 4,000,000 small and large mouth and rock bass, blue gills, marble catfish and crappies were hatched last year and planted in Ohio streams and lakes. This constant effort to keep our rivers and creeks stocked with fish points to the extremely urgent requirement of a proper stream pollution law under which waste from industries will be neutralized and made harmless to the stream life, as well as to human beings and domestic animals, before it is emptied into our waters.

Many hundreds of millions of white fish, herring, pickerel, perch, saugers and carp were hatched at the Put-in-bay hatchery and largely used to restock Lake Erie from which tens of thousands of tons of fish are removed each year by commercial fishermen. Fees from these fishermen have not been wholly adequate to make this work self-supporting and there should be a slight increase in such license fees so that it will carry itself in its entirety, but with no part of the proceeds used for other than hatchery and patrol work along Lake Erie.

Under an understanding reached between the forestry and fish and game divisions, all state forestry lands have been made available for the development and propagation of fish and game, and all land owned by the Department of Agriculture generally has been opened for reforestation and timber conservation purposes. This has doubled the acreage for forestry and game conservation work.

Ohio has completed a biennium which places this state by far in the lead among all American states in intensive and extensive road building work during any similar period. The two years saw exactly 1800 miles added to the state's improved highway system, increasing it nearly fifty per cent. Had it not been for the untoward industrial conditions during the latter part of 1922, the mileage so completed would easily have exceeded 2,000 miles. But no record approaching even the 1,800 mile mark has ever been attained before.

For a proper grasp of the significance of this achievement, it is only necessary to review the road mileages built in Ohio in the last decade:

Years	Miles
1913	167
1914	149
1915	359
1916	333
1917	291
1918	342
1919	276
1920	250
1921	1,025
1922	775

In other words, in the last two years, we built within a little more than 300 miles as much highway than in all the previous eight years combined, and but for the handicap of the industrial tie-up last fall which precluded all possibility of regular shipments and necessitated the closing down of road work as early as September, the total of the preceding eight years' record would have been fully equalled.

That is a record of attainment for the state highway department that tells its own story. It needs no elaboration to point out its remarkable magnitude. Suffice it to say that

it represents a redemption of pledges made, the addition of a vast economic asset to the dwellers in our congested centers as much as to our toilers of the soil, a gigantic aid to our commerce and industry, and of untold benefit to travelers by motor.

Included in the roads so built are seven thoroughfares extending from state line to state line—three east and west, three north and south, and one diagonally across the state—entirely completed except a very limited amount of uncompleted contracts and two sections of road it has been impossible to finance so far.

In addition to these, many highways, such as the Cleveland-Pittsburgh road, the Cleveland-Sandusky road, the Columbus-Findlay road, the Columbus-Pomeroy road, and roads of like character, have been either fully completed or are under contract for completion.

The policy pursued throughout—one that differed radically from that previously pursued—was to undertake construction only of such roads as would produce the largest possible continuous mileage rather than building short isolated stretches disconnected from the rest of the system—running from and leading nowhere in particular.

It should be pointed out that there should never be any return to the latter sort of method as it gives the public practically no return in service for the money spent.

Because it has been our firm conviction, based on Ohio's past experience and every principle of common sense, that the cause of permanent economy and utmost service in road building operations can be served only by adhering to strong, enduring type of construction on heavily traveled highways, and thus keep down maintenance cost to the lowest point, the large proportion of mileage built in the last two years has been of the hard surface type. The average cost per mile of work awarded in 1921 was \$43,800, and this was cut last year to an average of \$28,632. Included in this is the cost of 4,750 bridges and culverts of \$2,695,892. I consider it a shortsighted and unsound policy to build roads of insufficient strength and stability to withstand modern traffic needs, with the idea of reducing cost, and then for years pay many times

the difference for required upkeep and yet never have a satisfactory road.

Such sort of economy is of a deceptive nature and in the long run the public pays dearly for it. Cheap roads, with the extraordinarily heavy travel of today, are the costliest that can be built. The people today are compelled to pay millions of dollars for maintenance simply because many of our roads in the past were constructed of a type that will not stand up under present traffic conditions.

Cheaper types of construction are of course desirable on other than the heavy traffic arteries, but even these should be built in the first place with a view not only to today's traffic requirements, but in anticipation of what they will be two or three years hence.

Every section of road under the jurisdiction of the state was properly maintained in 1921 and 1922, we are glad to say. Each contract for maintenance was awarded on a strictly competitive bid basis the same as in new construction work.

A special traffic bureau was established to keep the public constantly advised of road conditions, of detours while highways were being repaired and of general road information. A system of uniform signs including route markers, danger signals, and direction and detour signs was adopted. The public has been greatly aided by the systematic manner in which these signs have been placed on all state highways.

The unsatisfactory and frequently misleading manner in which Ohio roads in the past have been marked with direction and distance signs has long been the cause of much annoyance and inconvenience to the traveling public. To abolish once and for all this source of well-warranted criticism and make these signs a medium of practical helpfulness, a standard metal rust proof sign has been devised and these, uniform in general design and correct in information, are being erected throughout the state. Private road advertising signs which have been responsible for much of the unsatisfactory condition, have been removed from many state roads. They are being displaced with the permanent metal signs which are already installed on the National road, the Dixie Highway, the Chicago-Buffalo road, the Columbus,

Sandusky road, the Columbus-Toledo road, the CCC highway and the Columbus-Portsmouth road.

In the interest of the traveling public, it is to be urged that entire responsibility for this road sign information be assumed by the state with whom it belongs, and that a law be passed prohibiting the erection of any sign or signs by any person upon private property or public property as a means of guiding public travel unless approved by the state. The private sign practice has developed into confusion and detriment to the traveler.

The present manner of distributing cost of road construction over state, county and abutting property owner now frequently leads to gross injustice to the latter individual. The law now permits counties to assess upon the property owner as high as one-third of the value of his property, for road construction improvements. This usually works a great hardship upon the farmer and taxes him with a financial load wholly out of proportion to what he may yield out of his labors. This proportionate assessment is much too high, and the law as it now stands should be amended to reduce the minimum of assessment from ten to five per cent and the maximum from one-third of the value of his property, to not to exceed fifteen per cent of the cost of the improvement. This would be a much more equitable distribution of the burden.

The appalling death toll continually exacted in Ohio by railroad grade crossings puts the problem of eliminating these death traps and safeguarding the lives of its citizens, squarely up to the commonwealth. Legislation is imperative under which a gradual but steady process of grade crossing elimination must be carried out by the railroads throughout the state so that each year, there will be fewer of them and within a certain specified period, they will be wiped out entirely. If necessary, the state should participate financially to stamp out this constant menace to life and limb of its people.

The forward strides made in Ohio in public health activities have prompted no less an authority on this subject than Dr. George E. Vincent, head of the Rockefeller Foundation international health board, to declare publicly last September that the state of Ohio today "is foremost in health work," in the whole United States.

This view that Ohio now leads all other states today in the thoroughness and results of its public health efforts was expressed in the light of progressive methods and policies inaugurated which Dr. Vincent said, were attracting the attention of all other states as well as of authorities abroad.

One of these innovations is the adoption by the state of a system of direct training for local health commissioners—the first such attempt ever made anywhere. In consequence, Ohio has the distinction today of having fully one-fifth of all successfully functioning county health commissioners in the United States.

The endorsement by the Rockefeller Foundation took the form of active financial support of this work which is in the nature of a correspondence study course for health commissioners and which is being extended to public health nurses. European public health officials are being directed by the Rockefeller Foundation to Ohio exclusively, for observation of American public health methods.

Such distinctly new and pacemaking work includes a direct state campaign to eliminate tuberculosis, through establishment of diagnostic clinics in all sections of the state. In effect this means that the state takes the initiative and going into every section, seeks out the disease to cope with it instead of waiting till sufferers come to the state. Ohio is the first state to undertake this direct method of dealing with the problem. Thirty-nine such clinics in thirty-four counties have been held with Ohio's foremost authorities on the treatment of tuberculosis giving their time and knowledge without cost. Their value is to be gauged by the fact that of 2,115 persons examined in the first 33 clinics, practically one-half were found in incipient, curable stages of consumption and virtually all of these are now under treatment. Through these clinics ultimately every possible case of the disease in the state is to be rounded up before

it develops into malignant stages—forecasting a speedy reduction of the White Plague to the minimum in Ohio. These clinics are costing the state the nominal sum of \$200 each.

Ohio likewise within the last year concentrated special efforts upon the public health problem among the colored population—the first state outside the South to give attention to this work and the success which has attended it has prompted commendation from the federal government and health departments in other states.

Entire elimination of preventable diphtheria which is fatal to so many of our children, is the purpose of another systematic campaign started under way last year. Work has already begun to make every boy and girl in the state immune from this disease. Through a scientific test, about 20,000 Ohio children have been examined, and thousands found susceptible given immunization through anti-toxin. This work will continue until every school child is protected against this dread disease.

Ohio's work for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy under the Sheppard-Towner Act, has been started and carried forward in accordance with a broad, comprehensive and wisely formulated program.

Through the efforts of the state health department, to promote uniform pure water supplies for the people of the state and to eliminate local unhealthy sewage conditions, filtration plant superintendents and county and district sanitary engineers have been organized into state-wide bodies, and are by joint action standardizing methods and practices relating to water filtration and sewer construction and sewage disposal. Ohio is the first state to thus pool the combined knowledge of its experts for the benefit of all the people.

No problem confronting the state is fraught with more serious consequences to the commonwealth and demands a greater degree of intelligent and prompt attention than that related to the class of individuals who come under the care of the state, or who properly for society's protection, should be under the custody of the state.

While Ohio has built up vast institutional facilities that have cost staggering sums, and while millions of dollars are spent annually to provide care and custody for over 25,000

state wards, a population that is greater or practically equal to that of any one of half of our eighty-eight counties—it would be a distinct error to believe that this has brought us appreciably closer to any definite solution of the problem. Not a great deal of headway has been made in the correction of causes leading up to the necessity for maintaining these enormous institutions.

The fact is Ohio is largely drifting along in this respect. Gigantic as are our institutional facilities, they are constantly and woefully overcrowded. Buildings in the course of years had been allowed to become dilapidated in many cases. Their state of disrepair had actually assumed menacing proportions. At best, they are still wholly inadequate in capacity even for present needs.

We advocated and obtained a special tax levy to begin the urgent work of making institutions physically safe and for making the most unavoidable extensions and improvements to meet the situation at least temporarily. Extensive progress in that direction has been made. Similar funds are available for this year and sheer necessity requires this work to continue.

But unless we go to the source of the condition and endeavor to check in some way the causes leading up to it, we will face gradually a situation where our institutional capacity will have to be doubled and trebled and quadrupled, with the magnitude of the problem constantly, immutably growing in size, and with each passing year making it more and more difficult for the state to get it under control.

The institutional problem with its four main phases—penal, and correctional on the one hand, and insane and feeble-minded on the other—would fall far short of being permanently solved even if we could tomorrow erect and equip enough additional buildings to meet every present physical requirement.

With respect to the feeble-minded phase of it, it is a recognized fact that present facilities are pitifully insufficient and that there are literally thousands of cases scattered through the state, which should be institutionally cared for. Their presence in the outside world is perilous to society, both directly and through their rapidly multiplying tendencies.

Institutional expansion involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars is demanded to bring these cases under state care. \$200,000 is available for purchase of land, and less than \$1,000,000 for building purposes. No new land has been bought, and effort has been concentrated upon the expansion of capacity of the present feeble-minded institutions at Columbus and Orient, because of a firm conviction that such establishment of new plants to cost many millions, should not proceed in haphazard fashion, but should be in exact relation to a complete plan and program which must be adopted after the entire problem is first canvassed by experts from the scientific and practical viewpoints, and a policy worked out with respect to best types and locations of new institutions as adapted to methods of treatment, and relating to the most effective means of dealing with the fundamental causes. Our existing feeble-minded institutions, with construction work now under way, have been practically doubled in capacity in the last two years.

The feeble-minded situation is seriously complicated by the fact that a considerable proportion of inmates in our penal, correctional and insane institutions have been found to belong to this class. Most of the first two classes, after serving their sentences, and many of the others, are returned to society. Likewise, permanent isolation of feeble-minded such as is necessary to prevent constant aggravation of the danger, is frequently made difficult by weakness of the law.

Estimates of the number of feeble-minded who should be in the state's custodial care and which now are scattered through communities all over Ohio, range anywhere from 10,000 to three and four times that number. One per cent of the state's population have been estimated by experts to belong to the feeble-minded class. When it is remembered that it costs the state \$216 a year to care for one feeble-minded patient, it is to be seen that outside of the cost of additional plants and buildings, twenty-thousand new state wards will cost the taxpayers of the state over \$40,000,000 during a ten-year period. Requisite institutional facilities to house and care for them, with overhead expenses would increase that amount to approximately \$50,000,000.

It is imperative therefore both from the social and economic standpoint that the best possible information as to cause, treatment and cure be procured first before building new institutions so it may not be found subsequently that the best methods have not been pursued and the best expenditure of money has not been made. There should be conducted therefore at the earliest possible moment a full investigation by authorities, of the feeble-minded situation in Ohio, for the purpose of formulating a permanent adequate program of physical improvements to meet present and future demands and to be conformed to in the establishment of new institutions, and at the same time to recommend such changes in the law as will best tend to check the causes underlying the problem. I earnestly recommend legislative action to authorize such a survey by the state.

Plans adopted by the former prison commission for the London prison farm contemplated erection of a new penitentiary of a type which on the authority of building experts of high standing would run the cost of the project to approximately \$12,000,000. The same authorities have given their best professional opinion that this type of construction is needlessly expensive and that by simplifying the plans without reducing in any particular the project's vital features, not less than \$7,000,000 can be cut from the cost of construction. They are emphatic that at the most \$5,000,000 would build a new penitentiary, meeting the state's requirements in every respect and amply providing for all necessary and desirable details. Under the law, the \$12,000,000 plans as adopted prior to this administration, are final. It would be gross waste to compel adherence to them and require the taxpayer to pay the extra \$7,000,000. We felt justified therefore in refusing to proceed with the construction work until that necessity could be obviated by a change in the law.

I most urgently recommend therefore that you amend the law under which the new prison plans were prepared, so as to authorize their alteration to permit its construction along simplified and less costly lines.

The people of Ohio, I believe, will look with special satisfaction and approval upon one entirely new field of work, which their government entered upon during the present administration. The state long has given attention to care of delinquent children and children handicapped mentally. Yet no administration had interested itself in the plight of boys and girls afflicted with physical deformities but possessed of sound mentalities—all pitifully handicapped by their misfortune in their journeys through life. The Rotary Clubs of Ohio are to be credited with initiating this splendid work, and it was through their example that the state interested itself in the task of restoring crippled children to soundness of limb and body. Several hundred such children were treated last year and returned to society cured of their ailment. There are 12,000 crippled children in Ohio. But for lack of funds, a larger number could have risen from beds of suffering and wheel chairs and thrown away their crutches.

I specially desire to commend to your consideration this worthy work and to urge that an allowance of \$35,000, which will permit treatment of at least 1,000 children a year, be made for it in the apportionment of appropriations.

Aside from this purpose to put crippled children on a full physical parity with other boys and girls, new meaning has been given to the state's interest in their educational welfare. It was determined that their physical handicaps should not be permitted to discriminate against their right to educational opportunities afforded other children. Through legislative enactment in 1921, the state's per capita allowance for crippled children was increased from \$150 to \$300, and as against special classes for crippled children held in only six cities prior to that time, there are today such classes conducted in sixteen cities, with a correspondingly large increase in enrollment. Similarly improved provision for blind and deaf children has been made.

Turning to the subject of education generally, as affected by state action, it is only necessary to point to an increase in public school enrollment of practically 100,000 youths in 1921-22 over the previous year, meaning that that great army of boys and girls are being provided today with a better and

more extended education than they would have had under the old conditions. What this will mean in benefit to them and to the state in the future, is scarcely to be estimated.

A remarkable phase of the general result has been the fact that last year for the first time in history, the enrollment of boys in high school work has increased more than that of girls. The gain in enrollment in favor of boys over girls was over 4,000. This indicates clearly that the opportunities and advantages of a higher education have been made more accessible and available than in the past.

In great part this result was brought about through the new requirement for the establishment of high school branches within a radius of four miles of the residences of all children of compulsory school age eligible to high school admission. This unprecedented availability of high school opportunities increased high school enrollment fully 40%, or in exact figures, from 126,000 in 1920 to 175,000 last year.

Regularity in attendance in all schools has likewise improved to a marked degree. The United States Bureau of Education pointed out that Ohio in 1918 wasted \$5,500,000 in its educational program due to poor attendance of enrolled pupils in the public school system. Reports from all over the state show the last two years through intelligent concentration on this condition, have remedied it to a very large extent.

It can be said today with absolute truth for probably the first time at least in modern Ohio history, that last year saw full educational opportunities afforded to every single child of school age in the state. Our children are being taught by a larger proportion of specially trained instructors—the training of teachers having been given great impetus as is indicated by the increase of county normal schools, with the encouragement of broader policy of state support, from 49 to 56, and an increase in their enrollment within two years from 860 to 1,600—practically twice the number.

I must direct special attention and commendation to the notable efforts exerted and results obtained by the Ohio Parent Teachers' Association, and its local branches which are now functioning in 65 counties, or 25 more than a year

ago, with a combined membership of 30,000 over one of 13,000 in 1920. The membership of this organization through their encouragement of study of school needs, school health problems, child hygiene and nutrition, of clean amusement and adequate facilities for recreation, have performed and are continuing to render a service to the public that is of the highest order.

In connection with vocational training work which has been greatly expanded, under the state's direction, the entirely new task in Ohio of rehabilitating our disabled men and women, has been undertaken. In fifteen months of this service, 1887 men and women have enrolled to obtain its benefit, and of these, 378 have already been completely rehabilitated and returned to useful, self-supporting positions in our economic life. The cases handled include citizens of every county and of 266 different communities in the state. Forty-three per cent of the total are from the seven larger centers of population.

The significant part of Ohio's work in this respect, as compared with other states, is that we have performed it at a cost vastly below theirs because we have availed ourselves of the existence of various social agencies to obtain active co-operation while elsewhere elaborate and costly administrative machines have been built up. Thus, administrative cost in New Jersey was \$54,000; in New York \$49,000; in Pennsylvania \$52,000; in Minnesota \$17,000, and in Ohio only \$8,000. Yet Ohio's total number as well as proportion of rehabilitated cases compares favorably with the other states.

Because of this showing, the Federal Board of Civilian Rehabilitation recently declared that, although Ohio was late in accepting the rehabilitation act, it now stands first and foremost in industrial rehabilitation in the United States, and that all of the states are looking to Ohio to lead them in this field.

I am particularly happy to allude to the healthy progress made and greatly augmented field of usefulness and opportunity served by the state's colleges and normal schools. The manner in which these institutions have developed, the rank to which they have risen among educational institutions, the

height of educational standards they represent, are such as well may inspire a feeling of genuine pride of possessorship in the breast of every citizen.

In our normal schools, the former discouragement over the small number taking advantage of elementary training courses for teachers has given way to a condition where available practice school facilities have demonstrated themselves to be insufficient in capacity. The number of those preparing for teaching has increased a full 50 per cent.

After five years' delay, a large new practice school was completed and is now in use at the Bowling Green Normal School.

At every other state educational institution, similarly much needed building additions were provided through funds from the special educational tax levy that I have previously referred to. I have also alluded to the necessity for continuation of equal financial provision for further long needed physical improvement.

Ohio State University, with a total anticipated enrollment of 10,000 students this year or 2,200 more than in 1920, and an increase of nearly 200 per cent in ten years, furnishes a striking illustration of the growth of our educational institutions, and of how urgent it was to discontinue the policy of avoidance of their physical needs to keep pace with the growth. Thus, after twenty years of postponement, a new physics building was completed at Ohio State this summer. A new power plant, a girls' dormitory and a girls' gymnasium are among other structures recently added. Other expansions are equally needed and must be provided, both at Ohio State, Ohio, Miami and Wilberforce Universities and at the Normal Schools.

In adopting a four-quarter plan of instruction last year, Ohio State University started an experiment that is certain to be followed by other state colleges. This plan is founded on the plain business principle that with a plant worth many millions of dollars, it is a gross economic waste to let it stand idle all summer and deprive the youth of the state of its benefits during all that period each year. Under this new plan, the university is open the year round, the summer semester last year attracting 1,500 students.

Addressing a legislative committee in 1920, Dr. William H. Allen, Director of the New York Institute for Public Service, referred to the Ohio State Library as "demoralized in service," as "losing ground." During the same year, the president of the Ohio Library Association characterized the state library as "a joke," so far as service to the public was concerned.

On October 27, of last year, the same organization publicly endorsed the Ohio State Library as now conducted, and voted its confidence, enthusiastic support and co-operation.

I desire particularly to solicit your helpful endeavors in the protection of the Ohio State Library in its new emancipated status and in the constructive encouragement of its revived and strengthened activities.

The state library is beginning once more to perform its intended function. Libraries all over the state are receiving the aid and encouragement which they need. Many of them due to indifference at Columbus, have been found in deplorable condition.

Two million people in the state—one-third of the entire population—have no local library service. Another million has only inadequate service. Ohio, the first state to have county libraries, today after twenty-five years, has but three such libraries. Establishment of more of them is now being given impetus by the state library and by an adequate county library law enacted in 1921.

To provide proper library service for the 2,000,000 people now having no local service whatever, until they obtain it, is one of the tasks of the state library. To that end, a mail department, which has long been an obscure, little known adjunct of the state library, has in the last eight months been expanded and the number of people whom it now serves greatly multiplied. The traveling library which in the main serves the rural sections, had even its potential usefulness cut in two, as half of its collection of 100,000 books was allowed to deteriorate and run to seed.

This must be built up and a largely increased book fund must be provided.

I should likewise bring to your attention that, since the new administrative plan of government with its highly centralized supervision and control, fraudulent stock scheme vultures who have preyed on the public in this state for years, robbing the guileless and the trustful through crafty golden promises, of literally billions of dollars, have been shown by practical example that Ohio's climate is not a healthy one for them, and that this state will not hesitate to treat them as what they are, namely, criminals no whit less than the sneak-thief and the burglar. Seventy-eight criminal prosecutions against get-rich-quick scheme operators were instituted during this administration, as against five such prosecutions during all of the previous eight years. Fourteen convictions have already resulted. In addition hundreds of licenses to sell and certifications of stocks were revoked, hundreds more were refused and practically an equal number of persons and firms, rather than conform to the new rigid safeguards required by the state, decided not to operate in Ohio. Such refusals and revocations were previously resorted to in a comparatively small number of cases.

It is to be noted that the state securities division in the Department of Commerce closed the past fiscal year with a surplus of \$90,000; that the insurance division in the same department was able to increase its revenues in two years approximately \$700,000, although the tax rate on insurance premiums remained the same as before; and further that the conduct of the activities in the entire department was carried on with sixty-four fewer employes than the same work required previously.

In these days when the status of prohibition is passing perhaps, through its most critical era since its inception, when the manner of its enforcement and the general results and reactions from the enforcement policy through the land are focusing public and official attention as a problem of the most immediate paramount importance to the national welfare, and when the necessity of the most active and energetic co-operation in enforcement by the states with the federal efforts is being stressed as never before, Ohio may well regard its work in this direction as an outstanding, constructive factor among the law enforcement activities in the United States.

It has been our belief from the beginning that no half-way measures can be hoped to deal with this question, but that on the contrary there must be employed in the process, means of a drastic and perhaps radical nature. Along that line, we asked and obtained power to establish the first special state prohibition enforcement department in the country. Its work has made history and its operations constituted the first step toward directly linking up on a co-operative basis, federal, state and local enforcement agencies. The department in the twenty months of its existence, with a staff of twenty officers, has made 12,963 investigations and made arrests, instituted prosecutions and obtained convictions in nearly 7,000 cases. Liquor fines paid into the state treasury aggregate today over \$1,200,000 and liquor taxes assessed against property on which violations were found, total another \$1,256,000.

How this Ohio system and its application and results are comparable with enforcement work elsewhere may be gathered from the fact that the advice to "Emulate Ohio" went forth to other states from a national conference on prohibition in Washington some months ago.

It is not to be concluded from this that we in Ohio may rest on our oars and that the problem here is solved. Certain phases of the liquor menace have been dealt with. Substantial headway has been made. But it will require a great deal more than a couple of years' concentrated effort to check it definitely. The fact that we have been able to obtain nearly 7,000 convictions shows violation is still wide-spread and that any relaxation of effort would be fatal.

On the contrary, on the strength of our experience, a material tightening up in judicial severity in cases of prohibition violations and more intensified attention to the problem by authorities in some localities, appears to us of the most urgent necessity. Punishment of liquor law offenders should be made so exemplary, and their apprehension so swift and sure that it will act as an automatic warning to others.

Fourteen months have elapsed since the people of Ohio committed themselves in solemn obligation, to express in a measure their deep gratitude to our World War veterans.

In that 14 months all of the \$25,000,000 authorized by the voters through a bond issue, was paid out to the state's ex-service men and the heirs of those killed in the war, as adjusted compensation. An additional bond issue that appeared necessary when it was found \$25,000,000 would not cover the requirements, was avoided.

Instead, the rapidly growing general fund allowed withdrawal of additional money necessary from this source, thereby saving \$4,000,000 in interest and sinking fund charges. Those in charge of the distribution of this money estimate that the next six months will see practically the last of this bonus money paid out.

Finally, both as the outgoing Governor and as a Republican, I desire specially to bespeak the aid and co-operation of the Republican members of the General Assembly for my successor in office. I realize it is not customary to refer to party politics in gubernatorial messages. However, I believe it is eminently proper to point out that the Republican party in all precedent has been above obstructionism in its principles and practices, and that while and so long as the state's best interests are served, the party and its members chosen by the public to official posts, are to be expected to pursue an attitude of helpfulness in the putting into effect by the new Governor of his policies.

The Ohio State University



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THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY BOOK DEPOSITORY



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